THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING
At Ebensburg, Pa., by H. A. McPike.

Guaranteed Circulation - 1,128
AND STILL A BOOMING. MATCH IT?

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One copy, one year, cash in advance.....$1.50
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☞Pay for your paper before you stop it, if stop it you must. None but scalawags do otherwise. Don't be a scalawag—life's too short.

Cambria Freeman.

H. A. McPIKE, Editor and Publisher.

"HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE."

$1.50 and postage per year, in advance.

VOLUME XIII. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1879. NUMBER 9.

Advertising Rates.

The large and rapidly increasing circulation of THE FREEMAN commends it to the favorable consideration of advertisers. Advertisements will be inserted at the following rates:

1 inch, 3 times	$ 1.50
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☞*Resolutions or proceedings of any corporation or society, and communications designed to call attention to any matter of limited or individual interest, must be paid for as advertisements.*

JOB PRINTING of all kind neatly and expeditiously executed at lowest prices. Don't forget it.

ANOTHER GREAT
REDUCTION IN PRICES!
AT THE EBENSBURG
Hardware & House-Furnishing Store

OWING to the large increase in my sales since the last reduction in prices and the adoption of the cash system, I find myself able to benefit my customers by a still further reduction in the prices of all goods comprised in my large stock.

JUST THINK OF IT!

A good No. 9 Cook Stove, trimmed complete for only $20.00.
Good Roasted Coffee at 20 cts. per lb.; best do. at 22 cts. per lb. No inferior or damaged coffee sold at this store.
Good Heating Stoves as low as $4.00.
Good Tea from 30 to 80 cts. per lb.
The largest stock of Floor Oil Cloth in the county, from 1 to 2 yds. wide and from 35 to 70 cts. per yard.
Best quality English Anvils at 15 cts. per lb.
Needles at 5 cts. per paper.
Good cast steel Table Knives and Forks as low as 60 cts. per set.
Pins at 5 cts. per paper.
Best quality Blacksmith Vises at 15c. per lb.
Good Syrup Molasses at from 40 to 70 cts. per gallon.
Good Door Locks and Knobs complete, as low as 25 cts. each.
Good Cotton Thread at 4 cts. a spool.
Best quality 12 inch Mill Saw Files at 40 cts. each.
Good Rice at 8 cts. per lb.
Best quality Sole Leather at 25 to 30 cts. per lb.
Double-bitted Axes at $1.05 and upward.
Largest stock of Stair Oil Cloths in the county at 12½ cts. per yd.
4 doz. hard wood (turned head) Clothes Pins for 10 cts.
Clark's O. N. T. Machine Cotton at 5 cts. per spool.
Good long handle cast steel Shovels for 80 cts. each.
Good zinc Wash Boards for 25 cts.
Largest stock of Looking Glasses in town, very low.
Washing Soda at 4 cts. per lb.
Best quality four-tined Manure Forks at 65 cts. each.
Good Coal Shovels, 7, 10, 15 and 20 cts. each.
Pearl Starch 6 cts. per lb.
have the largest stock of Queensware in town, at very low prices.
Best Baking Soda at 8 cts. per lb.
Diston's best quality 6½ foot Cross Cut Saws, at $1.50.
I have the largest stock of Spices in town, very low.
Good Door Latches as low as 7 cts. each.
Large stock of Table and Bed Castors at lowest rates.
Good Flour at $1.35 per sack.
Largest stock of Glassware and Lamps in town, very low.
A No. 1 Furniture Varnish at $1.40 per gal.
Good Corset Steels at 6 cts. a pair.
Over 100 lengths and sizes Tire and Carriage Bolts kept in stock, very low.
Best Tobacco in the market, at 65 cts. per lb.
20 kegs Nails now in stock, $2.60 per keg, selected and made of best muck iron. No inferior or scrap iron nails kept in stock.
I have the best Cigars in town for the money.
Over 20 sizes of Window Glass kept in stock, very low prices.
Large stock of Bar Iron and Horse Shoes always on hand, at low rates.
Good fine Gum Combs at 6 cts. each.
Large stock of Table Oil Cloths on hand, very low.
Best Linseed Oil, direct from Factory, at 70 cts.
Dupont's best F. F. F. Rifle Powder, 40 cts. p. lb.
Drop Shot at 10 cts. per lb.
Best Green Coffee at 22 cts. per lb.
Galvanized Coal Buckets as low as 50 cts. each.
Good Green Coffee at 20 cts. per lb.
Best pure White Lead at $2.10 to $2.20 per keg of 25 lbs.
Stove Pipe, made of the best iron, reduced to 8 cts. per lb.
A large assortment of Tinware on hand, very cheap.
12 papers Essence of Coffee for 25 cts.
Largest stock of Trunks and Valises in town, very cheap.
A large assortment of Wall Paper always on hand at lower rates.
Paper Window Shades at 35 cts. per roll.
Toilet and Washing Soaps in endless variety.
Cook Stoves from $5.00 up to $45.00.
Large assortment of Hair, Clothes and Tooth Brushes.
Heating Stoves from $1.00 up to $35.00; very cheap.
Extra No. 1 Salt, $1.65 per barrel.
Revolvers, five and seven shots, the largest stock from $1.20 up to $10.00.
Best Carbon Oil at 16 cts. per gal.

The above are only a few of the thousands of articles in the hardware and house-furnishing line which I am furnishing at equally low prices. I don't advertise to sell at 20 per cent. cheaper, or indeed any cheaper, than other men do, as I think it better to let the public judge that for themselves, but I do advertise to sell goods as low as they can be sold and pay one hundred cents on the dollar for them, and will take a fair profit on each article of goods over the counter at first cost, or even less, and then charge two or three profits on something else to make up for the loss, as I will be my endeavor to sell goods at the lowest living profit, and I promise this because I know that I can furnish goods at prices that will be beneficial to both seller and buyer, and not at prices which would benefit one and ruin the other.

☞Thanking you all for the liberal patronage heretofore extended, and hoping for a continuance and increase of the same, I remain
Respectfully yours,
GEO. HUNTLEY.
Ebensburg, Nov. 29, 1878.

Assignee's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the hotel of Lawrence Schenck, in Carrolltown borough, on
Saturday, March 29th, 1879,
at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate. A CERTAIN PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND, situate partly in Barr township Cambria county, and partly in Pine township, Indiana county, described as follows: Beginning at a beech marked for a corner; thence north 75½ degrees, east 98 perches, more or less, to a post; thence north 15½ degrees, west 106 perches, to an ash (fallen); thence south 75½ degrees, east 100 perches, more or less, to the place of beginning—containing 100 Acres, more or less, and having erected a two-story FRAME HOUSE, BARN, and all the necessary outbuildings.
TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of the sale, and the remainder in two equal payments, to be secured by the judgment bond and mortgage of the purchaser.
H. KINKEAD,
March 7, 1879.-3t. Assignee of Jos. A Dumm.

FOR TEN DOLLARS CASH

we will insert a seven-line advertisement one week in a list of 250 weekly newspapers, or four lines in a different list of 337 papers, or ten lines two weeks in a choice of either of four separate and distinct lists containing from 70 to 100 papers each, or four lines one week in all four of the small lists, or one line each week in all six combined, being more than 1,000 papers. We also have lists of papers by States throughout the United States and Canada. Send 3 cents for our 100 page Pamphlet. Address G. P. ROWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce Street, New York.
P. S.—If you will send us the names of a half dozen live business papers in which you would advertise, if satisfactory, if a satisfactory inducement is made, we will submit a proposition, by return mail, which we think will please you. MONEY SAVED is MONEY EARNED. Send copy of the advertisement you will use and state in what paper you saw this.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of MARY ANN CONRAD, dec'd.
Letters of administration on the estate of Mary Ann Conrad, late of Clearfield township, dec'd having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Cambria county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified that immediate payment must be made, and those having claims against the same will present them legally proved for settlement.
JOSEPH HOGUE,
Feb. 14, 1879.-6t. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of HENRY J. BOLAN, dec'd.
Letters of administration on the estate of Henry J. Bolan, late of Barr township, Cambria county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it must present them properly authenticated for settlement.
CASPER SMITH, Administrator.
Barr Twp., Feb. 14, 1879.-6t.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Joseph A. Dumm, of Barr township, has made an assignment of all his real and personal property to the undersigned, for the benefit of his creditors. All persons indebted to Joseph A. Dumm are therefore notified to make payment must be made without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them in proper shape for adjustment.
H. KINKEAD, Assignee.
Mar. 7, 1879.-6t.

DR. L. D. HOFFMAN,

Surgeon Dentist,
WILL make professional visits to Ebensburg on the FIRST MONDAY OF EACH MONTH, to remain one week. Also, will be in Wilmore on the SECOND MONDAY OF EACH MONTH, to remain one day. All work warranted.
Feb. 7, 1879.-3t.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *Fi. Fa. Leavri a Facias, Vend. Expon.*, and *Alias Vend. Expon.*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in Ebensburg, on
SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1879,
At 1 O'CLOCK, P. M., the following real estate, to wit:

ALL the right, title and interest of Thos. Gorman, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situated, lying and being in the township of Allegheny (now Gallitzin), county of Cambria, state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a chestnut tree; thence west 169 perches along Mary Brown's and Venus Lewis' land; thence north 83½ degrees, west 448 perches, to a post to Richard Whitehead's; thence north by Hortner's land, north 46 degrees, west 6 perches, to a sugar, north 28 degrees 8 perches along Dilworth and Hortner's to a spruce; thence south along John Knuckle's land 87 degrees, east 392 perches, to a beech; thence south 75 degrees, east 120 perches, to a sugar; thence by Hamman and Dilworth's land, south 63½ degrees, east 267 perches, to the place of beginning—containing 463 acres and 98 perches and the usual allowance and appurtenances, having thereon erected a steam saw mill. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Henry Ginterman.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of John Spade, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situated in Washington township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of John Eger, Geo. Schwartzer, and ——— Hall, containing 1¼ acres, more or less. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of John M. Horlacher.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of John Sharbaugh, of, in and to a lot of ground situated in Summitville borough, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on the Huntingdon, Cambria and Indiana turnpike and extending back 200 feet to an alley, on the east by lot of Mrs. Smeeler, on the west by an alley and lot of Paul McKenna, having thereon erected a two story L plank house, weatherboarded, now occupied. *Also*, 3 acres of land, more or less, about 1 acre cleared, bounded on the east by C. Reich, Paul McKenna on the west, and running back 57 perches to old Portage railroad, having thereon erected a plank stable. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of P. F. Gustine & Son.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid when the property is knocked down, and the remaining two-thirds before the confirmation of the deed.
JOHN RYAN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, March 10, 1879.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE
—OF—
REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

IN pursuance of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, the undersigned Assignee of Augustine D. Criste will expose to sale, clear and discharged of all liens and encumbrances, on the premises, on
Saturday, March 29th, 1879,
at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described real and personal property, to wit:

A PIECE or PARCEL of LAND
situate in Munster township, Cambria county, fronting on the turnpike leading from Cresson to Ebensburg, and adjoining lands of Daniel Farren, Nicholas Freidhoff, Augustine Durbin, and others containing **67 Acres**, more or less, about 50 Acres cleared. The improvements are a large new DWELLING HOUSE, containing 18 rooms, a new BANK BARN, 36 by 60 feet, and all necessary outbuildings. The land is to a good state of cultivation, well fenced, and within 200 yards of a railway station.

ALSO, EIGHT LOTS OF GROUND situate in the village of Munster, each lot having a front of 65 feet and a depth of 180 feet.

ALSO, at the same time and place, will be offered for sale, a fine lot of NEW FURNITURE, consisting in part of one set of Cottage Furniture, 12 Bureaus, 6 Safes, 6 Dining-room Chairs, 1 Reception Chair, 1 Settee, 1 Extension Table, 1 marble-top Dressing Bureau, 1 plain Dressing Bureau, 1 Bedstead and Bedding, 24 yds. Carpet, 16 yards Stair Carpet, Stair Rods, Washstands, Queensware, &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale of the real estate, and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by the mortgage and judgment bonds of the purchaser. On the personal property terms will be made known and a reasonable credit given at time of sale. JOSEPH CRISTE.
March 7, 1879.-3t. Assignee.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of an *alias* order of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, to me directed, I will expose at public sale, on the premises, on
Saturday, March 29th, 1879,
at 2 o'clock P. M., the following described real estate: A PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND situate in Clearfield township, Cambria county, bounded on the west by land of John Nagle, Jr., and P. B. Kerin, on the north by land of John Sharbaugh, on the east by land of Philip Cooper, and on the south by land of William Mullen, containing **55 Acres**, more or less, and having thereon erected a two-story FRAME HOUSE, a one-story PLANK HOUSE, and a BANK BARN, 40 by 60 feet, (all in good order,) and all the necessary outbuildings. The land is all cleared and in a good state of cultivation.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of the sale, and the remainder in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by the judgment bond of the purchaser.
JOHN WAGNER.
Assignee of P. A. McGough and Wm. McGough.
March 7, 1879.-3t.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the hotel of A. Leiden, in Chest Springs borough, on
FRIDAY, MARCH 28th, 1879,
at 2 o'clock P. M., the following described real estate: A PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND situate in Clearfield township, Cambria county, bounded by lands of William Ivory, Lewis Storm, Edward Burk, and Theodore Storm, containing **87 Acres**, more or less, on 65 Acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a two story PLANK HOUSE, FRAME BARN, and all the necessary outbuildings, and having two good Orchards on the premises. Said farm is situated on the outskirts of Chest Springs borough, and is in a high state of cultivation.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of the sale, and the remainder in two equal payments, to be secured by the judgment bond and mortgage of the purchaser. Deferred payments to bear interest. JOHN WAGNER.
March 7, 1879.-3t. Assignee of Peter Trexler

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the hotel of Edward Binder, in the borough of Carrolltown,
On Saturday, March 29th, 1879,
at 2 o'clock P. M., the following described real estate, of which Peter Bertram died seized, to wit: A PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND situate in Carroll township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of Elizabeth Bertram, Thos. Switzler, Peter Sharbaugh, and others, containing **66 Acres**, more or less, having thereon erected a one-and-a-half story LOG HOUSE, FRAME BARN, and all necessary outbuildings.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by the mortgage and judgment bonds of the purchaser.
JOHN BUCK,
Administrator *cum testamento annexo* of Peter Bertram, dec'd. [2-7.-3t.]

KNOWLEDGE IS POWER.—The undersigned would respectfully inform all who wish to fit themselves for the teacher's profession, or for other business in life, that he will open a HIGH SCHOOL and NORMAL INSTITUTE, to commence April 13, 1879, at the public school building in Wilmore borough, and continue for a term of ten weeks. In addition to the usual studies pursued in such schools, a course in Composition, Rhetoric and the higher branches of Mathematics will be added if desired. For further information call on or address
JOHN McCORMICK,
Feb. 28, 1879.-6t. Wilmore, Cambria Co., Pa.

SELECT SUMMER SCHOOL.—The undersigned will open a SELECT SCHOOL in the Union School Building, Ebensburg, on MONDAY, MAY 5th, 1879, and continue it for a term of ten weeks. The common branches, higher mathematics, and the natural sciences will be taught. Instruction in teaching will also be given to all who desire it.

TERMS.—Four dollars per term for all studying only the common branches; five dollars per term for higher branches and instruction in teaching. ☞Those proposing to attend will please give notice by 1st of April, as the number will be limited. [2-26.-3t.] F. A. LYTE.

PATENTS!
LEVIS & BICKEL, Solicitors.
PATENTS procured on New Inventions in from 15 to 30 days. Send for circular containing useful information. Office, 131 Fifth Avenue, above Smithfield street, opposite M. E. Church, Pittsburgh, Pa. [3-14.-11m.]

NOTICE.—The annual election of a Board of Trustees of the Ebensburg Academy will be held at the office of the Secretary, in Ebensburg, on the 7th day of April next, between the hours of 7 and 8 P. M.
JNO. E. SCANLAN, Secretary.
March 14, 1879. 3t.

DARE TO SAY "NO."

Dare to say "No," when you're tempted to drink.
Pause for a moment, my boy, and think—
Think of the wrecks upon life's ocean tossed
For answering "Yes," without counting the cost!
Think of the mother who bore you in pain,
Think of the tears that will fall like the rain:
Think of the heart, ah! how cruel the blow,
Think of her love, and at once answer "No."
Think of the hopes that are drowned in the bowl,
Think of the danger to body and soul;
Think of sad lives, once as pure as the snow,
Look at them now, and at once answer "No."
Think of the manhood with rum-tainted breath,
Think how the glass leads to sorrow and death;
Think of the homes that, now shadowed with woe,
Might have been heaven had the answer been "No."
Think of lone graves both unwept and unknown,
Hiding fair hopes that were fair as your own:
Think of proud forms now forever laid low,
That still might be here had they learned to say "No."
Think of the demon that lurks in the bowl,
Driving to ruin both body and soul;
Think of all this as life's journey you go,
And when you're assailed by the tempter say "No."

A LIGHTHOUSE KEEPER FOR A NIGHT.

"Willie, my lad, I'll hae to gang to the shore for mair oil for the lamps. I had no idea my stock had got sae low. There's no enough in the can to last the nicht. I mus awa' at once. Ye'll no mind staying alone till I'm back?"

"No, father, I'll no mind. Ye'll hae good time to be back afore it's dark."

Kenneth Mayne was the keeper of a light house on the northeast coast of Scotland. As most people are aware, it is usual to have two men at least to all lighthouses, and such was the custom in the case of the Inverkaldy lighthouse at the date of this story; but Kenneth Mayne's comrade had fallen ill only a day or two before the events about to be narrated happened, and a substitute had not yet been sent in his place. Willie Mayne was a slight, delicate looking boy, with a pale face and blue eyes. He had been frail and delicate ever since his mother's death, which happened when he was only two years old. He was also a little lame, the result of an accident. Altogether, he was the very reverse of the person you would willingly have chosen to leave in charge of a lighthouse at night—a fact no one was more alive to than the boy's own father.

Kenneth Mayne rowed himself to the mainland in his boat, fastened it to the little wooden jetty which had been built for the use of the lighthouse keepers, and set off for Rowanfells, the nearest village.—Having purchased a small can of oil sufficient to serve him until he could get a larger supply conveyed to the lighthouse, he started on his way homeward again. The road he was pursuing led along the shore, the sea on one hand and a line of steep and lofty cliffs on the other.

Mayne was proceeding at a rapid pace, carrying his can on his shoulder, and had reached a cliff in the walls made by a narrow ravine, when he was suddenly attacked by three men who leaped out upon him from their concealment in the cleft of the rocks. Stunned by a blow on the head from a heavy bludgeon, he fell to the ground; his assailants were upon him in a moment, and in a few moments had him gagged and bound hand and foot. The conspirators carried their victim between them a little way up the ravine, and left him, still unconscious, behind a rock, lying with his back against the wall of the cliff.

Willie Mayne expected his father to be at home at six o'clock. When that hour arrived without him, he became a little anxious. Another hour passed, and still Willie could see no signs of his father, as he stood on the small wooden landing built out from the little rock islet on which the lighthouse was situated, and directed his gaze to the shore. He was growing every minute more anxious and distressed in mind. What had become of his father? was it an accident or mishap of any kind that prevented him from being back at the expected hour?

It was now growing dark, and with the approach of night Willie's fears and anxieties increased greatly. The lamps would have to be lit, and who was to do it? could he possibly manage it? The boy knew his own weakness of body and nerve only too well, and he feared terribly in his heart that he was not equal to the task of kindling the lamps.

He waited on the landing, gazing toward the shore in the direction in which his father must approach until it was nearly dark. Then he entered the house again, and mounted the narrow winding stairs to the room where the cans of oil for the lamps were kept. Willie felt that at all hazards he must make the effort to fill his father's place to-night. If the lamps remained unlit no one could tell what the consequences might be. Ships were constantly passing up and down that part of the coast, the captains of which looked to the Inverkaldy lighthouse both as a warning and a guiding beacon.

Willie knelt down upon the floor. "Oh, God," he prayed "give me strength and skill for what I have to do, that the ships may not miss the lights and be driven on the rocks and the people lost. Keep my dear father from danger, and bring him safe home again, for Christ's sake. Amen."

On examination, Willie found that there was still some oil remaining in one of the cans, enough to last some hours. He took the can and began climbing the staircase again, until he reached the small chamber at the top of the lighthouse which contained the lamps. Willie could not near reach to the lamps standing on the ground. He put the can of oil down on the floor and descended to one of the lower rooms, returning with a chair and a wooden stool. But standing on the stool and the chair, the little fellow could not yet reach his object.

Again descending the long and steep stairs, which in itself was a hard and painful task to the boy on account of his lameness, he returned with a couple of thick books, and placing them on the top of the stool, he climbed upon the whole pile and now found that he could reach the lamps.

Willie had seen his father kindle the lights more than once, though from the difficulty he had in climbing up to the top of the lighthouse, he was not often with his father at such times. Still he understood enough about the matter to pour the oil into the lamps and trim and light the wicks.

He had just poured a portion of the oil into the first lamp, lifting the large can with some difficulty, when the support beneath his feet suddenly gave way and he fell heavily to the ground, striking his face against the sharp edge of the can.

For a few minutes Willie was quite stunned by his fall, and lay white and motionless on the floor, a thin stream of blood welling up from his forehead. The chair had been standing rather unevenly on the floor, which Willie had not noticed. In leaning forward a little, as he had to reach the lamps, he had disturbed his balance, and hence the accident.

But Willie's swoon was not a deep one, and presently his consciousness returned. He rose, set the chair, the stool, and the books in their former position, this time taking care to arrange the pile quite evenly, and again raised himself upon them.—The blood was still flowing freely from his forehead, but Willie heeded it not. His whole mind and energies were engrossed in his task; his one object was to get it quickly and successfully accomplished. Thro' the windows he saw the night had turned out a very dark one, not a single star illuminating the black sky, and Willie knew that on such a night the danger to the ships, if there were no lights to guide them while passing that treacherous part of the coast, would be greatly increased.

One by one Willie replenished the lamps with oil, turned up the wicks and lit them from the light with which he had provided himself. The broad light flashed its streaming radiance far out over the dark waters—a guiding star to whatever might be abroad upon the seas that night.

Willie's task was done, but as he again descended to the lower rooms of the lighthouse his feet shook beneath him. The strain of strength and nerve to one so small and frail of body had been very severe, and now that his task was over, Willie felt as if every bit of strength had gone out of him. But there was the feeling in his heart, too, that he had done all that he could, that God had answered his prayers, and gave him just as much strength and skill as was necessary for the work which had fallen on him to do.

He sat down in the little sitting-room of the lighthouse to await his father's return, hoping with an intensity of feeling that may be imagined that nothing had happened him which would prevent his reaching home before the oil in the lamps was exhausted.

The plan of the wreckers—for such the men were who had waylaid Kenneth Mayne—had thus completely miscarried. They left the village together, waited in ambush for Kenneth Mayne as he made his way home, and assailed him in the manner described.

As soon as it grew dark the conspirators proceeded to a long ragged reef that stretched out from the land far into the sea, almost covered by the water at high tide, but lifting a jagged, raw-like ledge above the surface at low water. Here the men raised a lamp, suspended it from a tripod of poles and arranged it in such a manner that it slowly revolved, turning now a bright side, now a dark, towards the sea, and thus resembling at a distance the lamps of the real lighthouse. But they had hardly lit their false beacon when they saw, to their rage and chagrin, the lighthouse itself flash forth its strong bright blaze. Their hopes for luring some unfortunate ship to its destruction upon the cruel reef, and securing a rich prize from the wreck were frustrated. They knew of the presence of the lighthouse keeper's son, but had never for a moment anticipated that the "wee cripple," as they called him, would have strength and spirit enough to manage the lamps.

But baffled in their designs, and enraged as they were, the wreckers were not so blinded by anger as not to perceive that it would answer no purpose of theirs to allow the lighthouse keeper to remain all night as they left him. It might only increase the chance of their detection in their attempted crime, or if anything happened to Mayne through a night's exposure, aggravate the case against them, if their deed ever come to light. So they judged it safest to return to where they had left Mayne and release him.

Long before Kenneth Mayne reached the lighthouse, of course, he saw that the lamps were alight, and when he did reach home and heard Willie's story, his joy and pride in his little lame son, who had that night so bravely done his duty—as bravely as though he had had double his actual strength—could hardly find expression in words.

"Thank God, laddie!" he said; "that by God, ye hae been upborne this nicht to do your duty sae bravely and sae well?"

TEN RULES FOR YOUNG MEN.—Always pick up a poker by the cold end.

Never spend your money when you can get things for nothing.

Do not despise a twenty cent cigar or a two dollar dinner because another man pays for it.

Remember that it costs more to go to a high priced theatre than to take a back pew in a free church.

Nothing is troublesome to you that other people do for you willingly.

Never pay to day the man you can put of until to-morrow.

Never trouble yourself to do for another what he can do just as well for himself.

Never buy what you don't want simply because the man says he is just out of it.

Do not poultice your own elbow for the boil on another man's neck.

When angry, be sure you can handle your man before you call him a liar.

A MATTER of cores—Apple seeds.

STEVE TEMPLETON'S GHOST.

A Strange Story from a West Virginia Village—Mysterious Disappearance—The Spectral Visitor which Communicated the News of a Tragedy and Offered to Appear in Court as a Witness.

In the latter part of September, 1874, a man by the name of Stephen Templeton, a much respected citizen of Martinville, a small village on the Virginia side of the Ohio river, disappeared very mysteriously and nothing could be learned of his whereabouts. The next day a skiff he was seen in the previous day was found lodged in some driftwood near the foot of Paten's island, about five miles below town. It was then supposed that he was drowned, and for several days the river was dragged for miles, but all to no effect. Templeton's wife said her husband left home in the morning, taking with him a note for $785, which was due that day, which had been given to him in payment for a piece of land he sold some time before. She also said her husband intended going up the river a short distance, where a trading boat was lying, for the purpose of buying some groceries. The maker of the note, who was also a respected man, was interviewed, and from him it was learned he paid Templeton the amount of the note, and as proof of the same exhibited the note, and also called on a disinterested party who saw the note and money change hands. He also stated that Templeton said he was going up the river to what is known as the "Black Swamp," to cut some hoop poles.

The proprietor of the trading boat was called on, but Templeton had failed to put in an appearance at his place of business. So the excitement gradually died away, and the widow and the fatherless children ceased to mourn for the lost father and husband. One night in the early part of the present month there was a ball, or better known among the Buckeye boys as a "shindig," over in Ohio, and some half a dozen young men from Martinville went over to join in the sport. About 3 o'clock in the morning the guests from the other side of the river concluded to start for home, but before so doing they agreed to run a foot race to the river, which was about one and a quarter miles distance, with the understanding that the last one arriving at the ferry would stand the treat for the crowd.

Five of them started on a double quick, but before going far one of their number found himself fast falling in the rear, and probably having a mortal dread of him who is supposed to catch the hindmost, concluded to cut across a field, and by so doing save at least one-quarter of the distance.—When about midway of the field, a man without a head rose up, apparently out of the ground, which, as a matter of course, had the effect of stopping the foot-racer.—The headless figure spoke to him, calling him by name, asking him if he did not know him.

On being informed that he did not, the supposed ghost informed him that he was the long-lost Steve Templeton, and went on to say how on the day of his disappearance he received the money for the note, and then went to the swamp up the river in his skiff to cut some hoop poles, and while thus engaged the third party, who had seen the money change hands, came to the swamp, and on the pretence of examining his axe, got hold of it and with it split his skull. The headless spirit told where his bones and axe could be found, at the root of a certain black gum tree; and he further stated that it was his wish to have his assassin arrested, and if it was necessary he (the ghost) would appear in court as a witness; and then he disappeared as suddenly as he came.

When the young man arrived at the river and told his companions what had happened, they one and all concluded not to say anything about it until they searched the swamp for the hidden grave at the foot of the tree. By the time the sun was up that morning the five men, armed with picks, shovels and spades, were in the swamp, and were not long in finding the tree, and after removing some brush and about eighteen inches of earth they came to a pile of human bones, and also the axe with which the deed was done.

Of course, identity was out of the question, had it not been for the boots found in the grave, which Mrs. Templeton recognized as the property of her lost husband, which she was certain of by a peculiar piece set in the top of each boot to make them larger, so that they would not hurt his corns. The boot-maker who made and afterwards altered the boots was willing to make oath that they were the property of the missing man.

The story of the ghost and the finding of the bones, etc., soon spread like wildfire, and strange to say, before being accused, the man who the headless vision said was his murderer, left the place and no one knows where he has gone. But should he have remained until the ghost story had all been told, Judge Lynch would have had a job, so great was the excitement on finding the remains of Templeton.

WHAT MAKES THE WIRE HUM?—Most boys believe that the humming sound made by the telegraph wires is caused by the messages hurrying along to their destination. Most men believe that the sound is caused by the vibration of the wire in the wind. A writer in an Austrian journal, however, calls attention to the fact that one who will give close observation to both the wire and the sounds will find that the latter make themselves obvious likewise when there is a total absence of wind; and in a quiet morning in winter, when the wires appear to be covered with frost to the thickness of a finger, they nevertheless carry on lively vibrations and singing, while the air is totally quiet. According to this writer, therefore, the vibrations are due, not to the wind, but to the changes of atmospheric temperature, and especially through the action of cold, as a lowering of temperature induces a shortening of the wires extending over the whole length of the conductor. A considerable amount of friction is produced on the supporting bells, thus inducing sound, both in the wires and the poles.

A TRUE HEROINE.

AN INCIDENT OF THE REVOLUTION.

While the British army had possession of Philadelphia, and Washington's army was encamped about the city, the following incident took place:

The English Adjutant General made his headquarters at the house of a man named William Darrah. This man's wife was a true friend and patriot, true to her friends and country.

The house was in a secluded part of the city and the English officers often held their private meetings there. On one of these occasions the Adjutant General ordered Mrs. Darrah to have the upper back room made ready for the reception of the officers.

"And, Lydia," he said, in conclusion, "be sure that all your family are in bed by 8 o'clock."

Fearing to disobey, Mrs. Darrah had everything ready, and her entire family in bed by 8 o'clock, when the officers came.

As the General's order had been very emphatic, higher impulse than mere curiosity prompted Mrs. Darrah to become a listener. Accordingly when all was quiet, she slipped out of her room into the hall.

The room where the officers were holding their meeting was at the other end of the hall. Quickly and quietly she ran to that part of the hall, and, placing her ear to the keyhole of the room door, listened. As she did so, she heard one of the officers read an order from General Howe, commanding the British army to move against Washington's camp.

This was enough. After hearing this, Mrs. Darrah hurried back to her room and entered, locking the door. Soon she heard a rap on her door. She knew what it meant, but she did not get up till after three successive knocks. Then she got up and let the Adjutant General and his friends depart.

The next morning Mrs. Darrah was up bright and early. Flour was needed for the family, and, taking the bag, she went to the mill, three miles distant. But she did not go for the flour alone. She had a great secret which she intended to make known to Washington.

After leaving her bag at the mill to be filled with flour, she hurried on toward Washington's camp.

On her way she met Lieutenant Craig, one of Washington's officers, to whom she told her secret. She then hurried home, stopping at the mill for her bag of flour.

On that cold, starry night she saw the English soldiers leave the city for the attack on Washington's camp. A few hours later she saw the same troops return to the city.

The Adjutant General soon reached his headquarters, and, summoning Mrs. Darrah to his room, he said to her:

"Lydia, were all your family to bed at 8 o'clock last night?"

"They were," replied Mrs. Darrah, quickly.

"It's strange," mused the officer. "We have certainly been betrayed by somebody. You, I know, were fast asleep when I rapped on your door, for I knocked three times before I aroused you. When we arrived at General Washington's camp, we found his cannon all mounted and his troops under arms. So we were obliged to march back to the city, without making the attack, like a parcel of fools.

Mrs. Darrah entreated Lieutenant Craig not to give her name, for she feared the fury of the enemy.

But the English never found out who betrayed them on the night that they marched against Washington's camp.

REMARKABLE STORY OF AN ALIBI.—A special despatch from Columbus, Ohio, to the Cincinnati *Gazette* says: "In the jail of this county, under sentence of death for murder, lies a negro with a strange history. In November, 1876, a man named Holmes was murdered in the most foul and wanton manner. The negro, Samuel Hall, was arrested on the charge of being the murderer, and after a long trial was convicted and sentenced. The circumstantial evidence was strong against him, and the Sheriff of Muscogee swore, to the best of his belief, to the identity of the negro. He was sentenced to be hung. He now states that in 1872 he was sentenced to the penitentiary for fifteen years for horse stealing. He effected his escape February, 1877, and was consequently in jail in November, 1876, when the murder was committed. This story has been substantiated in the most complete manner, and the innocence of the negro of the murder clearly proved. The negro says that when he was arrested on the charge of murder he felt, as he knew himself innocent, that he could not be convicted. He therefore declined to acknowledge himself an escaped convict until he found that his life depended on it. He will be carried back to jail to serve out his sentence for horse stealing."

A STARTLING FREAK OF NATURE.—An incident occurred at Bow Park farm, about four miles from this city, says the Brantford (Can.) *Expositor*, which created considerable excitement among the rural inhabitants. When darkness settled down over the scene of the evening before, there were no signs of what had occurred during the silent watches of the night. The river wound gracefully along, and the road leading to the homestead was as firm as a rock. In the night one of the employes heard a deep rumbling sound. In the morning he told what he had experienced and declared he had heard the shock of an earthquake. The mystery was soon solved, for on proceeding along the roadway a sight that struck amazement into every witness was revealed. An acre or more of the earth had sunk nearly forty feet, and the tips of the trees were just visible on the level with the surface. The earth on the sides of the chasm is quite perpendicular, and the query is, where has that acre of land gone to. It is not a landslide, but a complete disappearance. Some think that it is caused by a quicksand bottom, and others that the river had washed a stratum out beneath. Whatever the cause, the occurrence is a startling one in our staid and tranquil neighborhood.

A MODEST OLD MAID.

General Passenger and Ticket Agent Townsend of the Wabash Railway, always loves a good story. He relates the following told by a well-known politician and tourist of Indiana. The event happened not long ago, while the Indianian, whom we will call Hoosier for short, was riding in a Pullman car over the Wabash road. The car was crowded and the most conspicuous passenger was an old maid, exceedingly peevish and hard to suit. She was extremely modest and had a marked antipathy to men. She had hired a berth in the centre of the car, and never having ridden in a sleeping car before she thought she had a right to the whole

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY, - - - MARCH 21, 1879.

SAM. JOSEPHS has turned up at Harrisburgh as a lobby agent in favor of the State paying the Pittsburgh riot losses.—This ought to kill the bill as dead as a mackerel.

THE Greenback members of Congress didn't hold the balance of power, as they boasted they would, to any troublesome extent, at the organization of the House on Tuesday last. They very appropriately cast their votes (13) for the man Hendrick B. Wright, who says he esteems it an honor to be called a demagogue. Randall received six more votes than were cast for Garfield and Wright, and there never was the slightest indication that the Republicans, come what might, would unite on a Greenbacker, even if it was certain that their votes would elect him.

AT the Democratic caucus of the members of the new Congress, held on last Monday night, to nominate a candidate for Speaker, Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania, received on the first and only ballot, 75 votes; J. S. C. Blackburn, of Kentucky, 57; J. A. McMahon, of Ohio, 3; Wm. R. Morrison, of Illinois, 2; and S. S. Cox, of New York, 4. On the following day, Mr. Randall was elected to the Speakership of the House by the following vote: Randall, 144; Garfield, Rep., of Ohio, 125; Wright, Greenback, of Pennsylvania, 13, and Kelley, of Pennsylvania, pig iron and anti-gold and silver, 1. After Mr. Randall delivered a brief address thanking the members for the honor conferred upon him, the House adjourned. In the Senate nothing was done except the swearing in of the new members, after which an adjournment was had until Thursday, when the standing committees will be announced and a Secretary and Sergeant at Arms will be elected.

THE Pittsburgh *Critic*, of Sunday last, published a most singular letter dated at this place March 12, 1879, and signed "Cambria." The author of this remarkably incoherent production has conclusively shown, as many others are in the habit of doing, that "a *little* learning is a dangerous thing." The letter is simply a coarse and ungrammatical attack on the Barr family in general, and upon the candidacy of Daniel O. Barr for the State Treasurership nomination in particular. The writer speaks of a conversation he says he had "with Joseph McDonald and Joseph Scanlon, Esq., of this village," and puts into their mouths certain uncomplimentary declarations regarding "the whole of the Barr family." No man by the name of "Joseph Scanlon" lives in "this village," but a well known gentleman and Democrat, John E. Scanlan, Esq., does, and both he and Gen. McDonald pronounce the statement of "Cambria" wholly false and untruthful. This sort of premeditated lying is not calculated to do Daniel O. Barr any special injury, but rather to inure to his benefit. The *Critic* ought to take a sober second thought before it permits itself to be again imposed upon by the loose and unreliable utterances of "Cambria." He is evidently a very bad egg.

IT would be impossible to perpetrate a meaner or more cruel hoax than the one that has just been [illegible] off by some infamous scoundrels on the unsuspecting colored people in Mississippi and Louisiana. They have been led to believe that if they could make their way to St. Louis, they would be furnished with subsistence while there and provided with free transportation to Kansas (made to appear to them as the land of promise), and after their arrival in that State they would receive land from the general government, money and all necessary agricultural implements. Confiding in these representations, several hundred of them had arrived at St. Louis up to Saturday last, from Vicksburg and other points on the lower Mississippi. On the following day, last Sunday, about five hundred more reached the same city on the large steamboat Grand Tower. About one-half of the number were able to pay their fare on to Kansas, but the remainder were taken charge of by a colored Benevolent Society, and will be taken care of until some disposition can be made of them.—The railroad and steamboat companies protest against having had any agency whatever in originating this black emigration, and it is difficult upon whom to fix the responsibility for the outrageous deception. It is a most villainous and dastardly fraud, and if its guilty perpetrators can be discovered no punishment that could be inflicted upon them would be too severe or greater than they richly deserve.

THE census which will be taken next year under the provisions of the late act of Congress will be much more thorough and comprehensive than the enumeration of 1870, and will be completed within a much shorter space of time. It is estimated by those who have given the subject special consideration, that it will show the population of the country to be between forty-five millions and fifty millions of inhabitants. How will this increase affect the representation of the different States in Congress and the different geographical divisions of the country? If the present ratio of representation, which we believe is 131,000 inhabitants to each member, should be retained, there would be an increase of *sixty-six* members of the House, or 399, instead of 293, the present number. There cannot, however, be much doubt that the basis will be increased, but that would not make any difference in the *relative* increase of members of States that gain in their representation. Assuming the present basis to be still in existence, there would be *no* increase in the following named eleven States, viz: Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Louisiana, Maine, Nevada, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, South Carolina and Vermont. The largest relative increase would be in Kansas, whose delegation would be increased from three, the present number, to seven; California would increase from four to seven, and Texas would increase from six to ten. Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Jersey, Oregon, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia, would gain one each; Arkansas and Nebraska two; Indiana and Minnesota, three; Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin, an increase of four each, and New York a gain of five. Looking at geographical divisions, the New England States gain one member, the Middle States ten, the Western States thirty-two, the Southern States nineteen, and the Pacific States four, or an aggregate of forty-seven of an increase to the North and nineteen to the South.

THE bill fixing the compensation of members of the Legislature, was discussed at length in the House during the sessions of two days last week, and the subject would again come up on Wednesday last. The bill reduces the salary for a session of one hundred days from $1,000, the present amount, to $800, and provides that for each day over 100 days, and not exceeding 50 days, a member shall receive $8 per day. Among the amendments offered to the bill was one fixing the pay for a session at $1,200, no matter what the length of the session may be, and that no member shall receive any postage (each one now gets $100 in postage stamps), stationery (now $25), and mileage, the latter being 20 cents a mile in going to and returning from Harrisburg.—The proposition contained in this amendment of a fixed salary, whether the session be long or short, is undoubtedly the correct one. When the Legislature passed the act of 1874, as required by the new constitution, fixing the compensation at $1,000, with a proviso that after the expiration of one hundred days the compensation should be ten dollars per day, *not to exceed fifty days*, it offered a premium of $500 for sessions of one hundred and fifty days. The session of last year was only six days less than that, the present session promises to be equally as lengthy, and so will all future sessions be under the present law. Nor does the proposed new act remove the temptation, since it offers a bonus of $8, instead of $10, per day for an extended session of 150 days. Each member of the Legislature now costs the State about $1,600 a session, which includes salary, postage, stationery and mileage. We do not undertake to say what the salary ought to be, but insist that it should be fixed at a definite amount, without any dependence whatever on the duration of the session. It is perfectly plain that if even $1,200 was the amount, and all extras, such as $100 for postage stamps when no member spends the one fourth of it, were excluded, the State would save very nearly one hundred thousand dollars each session. It is an insult to a man of intelligence to say that the Legislature cannot do all the necessary business required of it in a hundred days, and that fact would be made very manifest if the salary was fixed at a certain amount *for the session*. Not a tithe of the assorted and fancy legislation that is now pending in the two houses would ever be dreamed of if the session could be restricted to a reasonable limit by a fixed compensation. The passage of the bill now in the House will not cure the evil of long sessions, but would just as certainly operate as an inducement to them as the act of 1874 now does. The new bill is a good subject upon which to deliver speeches for home consumption, and we are strongly of the belief that such will be the only outcome of this spasmodic effort at retrenchment and reform in the enormous annual legislative expenses of the State.

ALTHOUGH the contest between Mr. Randall and Mr. Blackburn for Speaker of the House of Representatives was as spirited and exciting as it well could be, it is satisfactory to know that it left no wounds behind it to be reopened with evil results in the future. When Mr. Blackburn heard of Mr. Randall's nomination by the caucus, he immediately repaired to the hall where it met, and addressing the chairman, Mr. Clymer, made the following manly and eloquent speech;

MR. CHAIRMAN—*It is* [illegible] the gentlemen who supported me in this contest those sentiment of appreciation in which I hold their confidence and friendship. I will not undertake to say that I had hoped that it might be the pleasure of this house to have imposed the responsibilities and duties of its presidency upon one from the section and the people with whom I am identified, for I feel assured that had this been its action the result would have proven to the people of this country that the South deserved not its mistrust but might safely be charged with the formation of its committees, and the shaping of the legislation of the land. Had I been selected for this service it would have been my duty, it certainly would have been my pleasure to wield the great power that pertain to this station in the interest of no part or section, but to combine and promote the general interests of a common country in which its citizens should have equal rights, and to which each citizen should render a common allegiance. I would have endeavored to prove to these generous friends from the north and to have evinced by my life that their confidence was not misplaced, for I would earnestly have endeavored to bury the melancholy memories of a troubled past, when, with pious hands, from the mouldering remains of the martyr heroes who gave their lives to its struggles are to-day resting in peace, I would have striven to assert not for the sake of party, but because I honestly and earnestly believe that the best interests of my country are to be subserved by the triumph of my political principles. I am pleased to say. The edict of this caucus is to be final and conclusive, and if there be one among the fifty-seven gentlemen whose partial friendship has given me the honor, that vindication shoulds. I now appeal to him to make the verdict of this caucus effective when to-morrow's roll is called. I now appeal to that gentleman of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Randall) for the speakership of the house of representatives of the Forty-sixth congress be made unanimous.

The speech was greeted with loud applause and the nomination made unanimous.

Messrs. Wood, of New York, Hooker, of Mississippi, and Ewing, of Ohio, the committee appointed to inform Mr. Randall of his nomination, appeared in the hall with that gentleman amid much cheering and enthusiasm, whereupon Mr. Randall addressed the caucus as follows:

REPRESENTATIVES: For your action just communicated to me by your committee, I offer to you thanks, deep and sincere. Should your nomination be ratified to-morrow by the house of representatives, I shall strive to discharge the duties of the office with strict impartiality as to men, measures, parties and sections and as far as in me lies to promote the best interests and prosperity of the people of the whole country. (Applause—loud and continued.)

MR. MESSENGER, a member of the House from Washington county, having at the commencement of the session, introduced a bill prohibiting railroad companies from granting free passes, and the bill having been reported by the committee with a negative recommendation, a resolution was offered one day last week by the same gentleman, to put the bill on the calendar in order that it might be discussed and a vote taken upon it. A good deal of discussion took place about the influence of railroad passes upon members, and the resolution was finally voted down by 59 yeas to 82 nays. The issue of free passes by railroad companies is now prohibited by the new constitution, but, as we understand it, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has never accepted the provisions of the seventeenth article which contains the prohibition, and is not, therefore, bound by it. While we do not believe that the official acts of a member are controlled by the mere fact that he carries a free pass in his pocket, we believe that they are the great controlling cause of the adjournment of the Legislature from Friday at noon until the following Monday evening, thus prolonging the session at least a whole month. In that aspect they are a public curse, and if it were possible to prevent their issue the treasury of the commonwealth would be largely the gainer.

THE Republican members of Congress nominated Joseph H. Rainey in their caucus for Clerk of the House. Rainey is a *colored* man of respectable ability who on the 4th of March retired from Congress as a member from South Carolina. If the Republicans had been in the majority in the House, and a nomination, meant an election, Rainey's name would never have even been whispered in the caucus as a candidate for that or any other position.

The Great Walking Match.

NEW YORK, March 15th, 1879.—The great international walking match is now over, and Rowell, the English pedestrian, is the winner. The belt, which the thousands that have crowded into Gilmore's Garden during the week have wished might remain on this side of the water, is now to go out of the country. The champion long-distance pedestrian of the world hails from England. The ex-champion, O'Leary, is a broken down man, who never can make four hundred miles again. The last day of the six days' walk began at 1 o'clock this morning. At that hour Rowell and Harriman were on the track, and the score stood: Rowell, 426; Ennis, 405; Harriman, 390. The latter had then sixty miles to go in order to save his distance and twenty two hours in which to do it. He was walking slowly, but apparently without pain other than that caused by stiffness. Ennis turned out at 2.13.30, and was apparently in a better condition than most of the others. Rowell stuck very close to Ennis' heels, determined to maintain his position. On the 411th mile Ennis broke into a run, with the evident intention of leaving his rival. The little Englishman was, however, equal to the emergency, and Ennis abandoned the attempt after five laps at a nine minute gait. Rowell was sore, but plucky and watchful of his lead. An hour later the men ran together again, and then for a long time Ennis settled down to a straight-ahead walk, as if he had made up his mind that he had lost the race and would save himself for a final struggle for a good record and the benefit of the audience this afternoon and evening. Rowell left the track at 4.42.45, and remained away an hour, less two and a half minutes. He returned at 5.40.10 with a custard in his hand, which he ate hastily as he walked. He was stiff and sore and did not hurry, but made a fourteen minute gait—which Harriman had been doing most of the night when on the track. Then Rowell took to Ennis' heels again, but the latter after a lap or two resented it and left him in the lurch by a short run, the Englishman not having sufficiently recovered from his stiffness to contest the point. His heels were sore and his legs showed it, although his good-natured face did not wince a particle.

Within a day or two there has been the most bitter feeling against the Englishman by the roughs who have found their way into the hippodrome. Especially among a certain class of them has the hatred of Rowell been intense. Ever since O'Leary, their special pet, left the track and the little fellow from over the water pulled way ahead they have hissed him and even spat at him as he passed around on his weary journey. But still Rowell has kept on his way, handying no words, showing no signs that he felt their insults, and attending strictly to his business. As early as Wednesday letters containing threats began to pour in, Rowell was threatened with all kinds of evil if he dared to win, but he was not intimidated.

At 3 o'clock all the men were on the track, Rowell not apparently seriously troubled in mind or body by the tremendous strain of the week's work; Ennis looking worn, but as though there was a pile of work in him yet, and poor Harriman—the man who three days ago was looked upon by admiring thousands as the one who might keep the belt in this country—looking haggard and worn, and with but a pitiful touch of his old determination. Between 3 o'clock and 6.23 p. m. Ennis was off the track only fourteen minutes.—At 7.33 p. m. he went off again for fifteen minutes. At 8 o'clock he took the track, intending to stay till the end. Harriman, after 3 o'clock, was off after every six or eight laps until 6.30 p. m. During the afternoon the attendance was less than on the previous days, and the excitement was not so great. The interest now seemed not to lie in knowing who would be the winner—for that was already, barring some extraordinary accident, a foregone conclusion—but in a feeling of sympathy for the sturdy fellow from Maine, and in the hope that he would make 450 miles and so win his share of the gate money. He had [illegible] so bravely that all were his friends, however they might feel toward the other two men, and Rowell and Ennis shared in the popular feeling and helped Harriman along by acts and sympathetic attention. At 6.30 p. m. Harriman was plodding doggedly on, his face thin and haggard, his expression betokening mental and physical woe. A lady handed him a basket of flowers. His face changed a little, but it was hard for pleasure to find a lodgment there, and his feet were as laggard as ever. Rowell coming up at his steady walk—he had stopped running now—reached Harriman's side, helped him to carry the basket and at the same time supported him by the arm. The multitude was delighted. With one great voice they broke into a storm of cheers. Ennis, who was then in his house, hearing the shouting, darted out, caught up with and supported Harriman by the other arm, and so they went around the track, the people shouting with great joy. Harriman was stirred by this and he struck off at a better gait than he had shown for many hours, but soon he had to slow up to the creeping gait that of late marked his movements.

At eight o'clock Ennis ran two laps, and then the people broke into their old time yell. At 8.30 Harriman was approaching his 450th mile. The word went round that when he should reach 450 miles and 2 laps, so that he might win a bet he had made, as well as his share of the gate money, he would go off. At 8.40 he was on the last lap of his 450th mile. Ennis passed, leading his little boy. Rowell was keeping on as sturdily as ever. Harriman, his face brightening for the first time in many weary hours, was nearing the long sought goal. People stood up, ladies and all. Then came the first rumbling of a mighty thunder of cheering. Harriman started on his last lap at 8.45. How the vast throng yelled and strained their throats and yelled and yelled again, till the air seemed charged with an electricity of delight that made men stand on end and caused even the women to shout, involuntarily: "Hurrah for Harriman!" "Brave Harriman!" "Down-East Yankee Harriman!" "Grit to the last!" Now he comes past the judges' stand, streamers of red, white and blue flowing from his shoulders. Then, carrying an American flag, he makes the last two laps, and the great garden is a volcano of applause; and when Harriman defeated, but victorious, steps into his cabin for the last time the men cheer and cheer and cheer again, and the women stop waving their handkerchiefs, for they need them at their eyes.

Rowell was now rapidly nearing his 500 mile post. Lap after lap he turned off with a regularity that indicated that he had not yet drawn all of his nerve endurance, and the people cheered him lustily, though not with that rapture that followed Harriman. Lap after lap of the miles that were soon to put the belt on the road back to England Rowell put behind him, and the throng shouted good naturedly. On his last two laps he carried an American flag, and at 9 o'clock he struck 500 miles, stopped, put on his overcoat, the band played "God Save the Queen," and the title to the belt was transferred from Daniel O'Leary, of Chicago, to Charles Rowell, of Chesterton, Cambridge, England. Now the enthusiasm waned and many persons left the garden. The band played and Ennis kept going, for he, too, had a side bet that he would cover 473 miles and two laps, and he wanted that money as well as his share of the gate receipts. The hum of the departing throng rose above the fainter hand clapping and cheering and was only now and then drowned by a spasmodic cheer.

Ennis decided to put up a smooth round score of 475 miles, and after the 473 miles and two laps he kept on. At about 9.53 he finished his 474th mile and started to run the 475th and last. The cheering started with his movements, and the band with the cheering. He ran superbly, like a man who might defy the world, and the throats of thousands swelled for the last time in unison. At 10 o'clock he finished the mile in six minutes and fifty-five seconds, the fastest time in the match. Then he ran an extra lap for luck. The throng gave him three great cheers and a lusty "tiger." The band played "Home Sweet Home," and the multitude joined in singing, and the great walking match was closed.

The gross receipts were $31,000, which sum, less expenses, will be divided—50 per cent. to Rowell, 30 per cent. to Ennis and 20 per cent. to Harriman. Before the money is divided the four starters will draw $1,000, which will at least save O'Leary from any money loss, though he is left to mourn the loss of the belt.

The following table shows the number of miles made by each during the day:

	Rowell.	Ennis.	Harriman.	O'Leary.
First day	110	95	100	30¾
Second day	82	78	86	70¾
Third day	86	77	84	...
Fourth day	77	85	55	...
Fifth day	67	70	65	...
Sixth day	78	80	60	...
Totals	500	475	450	214

ACTUAL WALKING TIME.

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Rowell	102	15	15	Harriman	102	15	59
Ennis	105	34	27	O'Leary	48	15	45

AVERAGE TIME PER MILE.

	M.	S.		M.	S.
Rowell	12	16	Harriman	13	32
Ennis	13	20	O'Leary	13	25

A Terrible Flood in Szegedin.

LONDON, March 14.—A special to the *Times* from Pesth says:

"A large proportion of the suburbs of Szegedin being below the ordinary level of the river Theiss, the water which rushed in from the higher grounds behind the town, being several feet above the ordinary level of the river, born down in its way the high road embankments, rushing in cascades into the lower ground, inundating it with fearful rapidity. Instead of five or six hours, which it was calculated the flood would take to spread through the town, scarcely an hour and a half had passed before Szegedin lay submerged up to its present level. Withal, however, some hope is entertained that, on account of the alarm which for days before the occurrence of the calamity roused the population to a sense of their danger and gave them an opportunity to fly for relief, the loss of life has not been very great; but the victims must at any rate be numbered by many hundreds, if not by thousands. Nor is the havoc yet complete. Beside those swept away during the terrible night, all through Wednesday dull, fatal sounds were heard in all directions, indicating successive falls of buildings. The Special Government Commissioner says the poorer classes were extremely unwilling to abandon their homes. In many cases force had to be used to pluck the people from houses that were in a dangerous condition. All communities in the neighborhood vie with each other in relieving the distress, sending provisions by land and water and opening their houses to receive refugees. Comparatively few, however, seem to avail themselves of the latter offer, the working classes, especially, finding it the best plan to remain in town or close to it. Thus thousands are encamped on the high embankment running along the river, which stands firm, so that the opening of the embankment, to let the water from above and behind the town run into the river in front, could only be imperfectly carried out.

PESTH, March 14.—The Government Commission at Szegedin reports that he was rowed through the streets and squares and found three-quarters of the town in ruins. He thinks that, if the water remains a few days longer, scarcely two hundred houses will be left standing. The Burgomaster estimates that seventy-five lives and persons have been drowned. Heartbroken the disaster to the indolence of the inhabitants, and to the fact that the Government Commissioners concentrated all their efforts on strengthening the dams, and did not prepare means of saving life in case of the breaking of the dams.

LONDON, March 15.—The Lord Mayor of London, at the request of the Austrian Ambassador, has organized a subscription for the relief of Szegedin. The correspondent of the *Daily News* at Szegedin telegraphed on Thursday that thousands of people were starving. The correspondent hastened in one of the relief boats four hundred persons, who had taken refuge in the church. The boat was unable to afford them any help. There were hardly any serviceable boats available. Many of the 30,000 people had taken refuge and were without food.—Large numbers of boats, which were proceeding to the assistance of the sufferers, were stopped by the storm, which had cut off communication by river.

A dispatch to the *Standard* from Szegedin, Friday, says: A fearful storm is now raging. The inhabitants, who have not yet been taken away, are crowded in the citadel and upper stories of a few houses and in railway wagons. These people are fairly provided with provisions, but thousands are encamped on the cycles. And with these it is impossible to communicate. Four hundred corpses were recovered in the village of Szegedin yesterday.

The *Times* correspondent at Pesth reports that the waters around Szegedin are subsiding. Relief is proceeding regularly.

A dispatch to the *Standard* from Szegedin says: The river Naros is rising rapidly and threatens New Szegedin. Numerous villages in the vicinity are crowded with refugees. Anarchy and confusion reign here and the surrounding country because of the insufficient number of troops. Several incendiaries have been summarily executed.

The *Standard's* dispatch from Pesth, dated Friday night, says that a northeasterly storm drove the waves across the dykes protecting Csongrad, which contains 18,000 inhabitants, and the town was partially inundated. The people are actively repairing damages and may, perhaps escape, as the storm has ceased. Szentes, a town of 26,000 inhabitants, is engaged in a similar struggle with the waters.

VIENNA, March 14.—The authorities at Szentes, Vasarnedy and Csongrad, which towns contain an aggregate population of 80,000, have telegraphed to Pesth for aid. Owing to the fact that it was at present impossible to fix the value of the property assigned, the bond was fixed at the nominal sum of $50,000, with R. H. Hoffman and M. Clements as bondsmen.

A HORRIBLE discovery was made on Monday by Samuel Crandall, a farmer living a few miles south of Terre Haute, Indiana. He was informed that the family of Thomas Stanly was very sick and they desired his help. He immediately started for their house and found, to his horror, that the family, consisting of eight persons, father and mother and six children, were poisoned and that death would be the result. A physician was summoned and upon investigation it was found that they had, through some mistake, mixed Jamestown weed (*datura stramonium*) with their food and that all had partaken of it. Stanley died on Monday night and the others are not expected to survive. The rest of the unfortunate family have been taken to the poorhouse.

—A project is on foot to have the National Guards of this State assemble on the Gettysburg battlefield some time during the coming summer, and go into camp for one week. It is intended to make it the largest encampment ever held in the State.

1879. MARCH 1879.

RIGHT IN AND BUY THE BEST GOODS

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

HERE ARE THE FACTS AND FIGURES:

THE YEAR 1878 HAS GONE FOREVER, BURYING WITH IT AND BURNING INTO HISTORY ITS RECORD AS THE MOST TERRIBLE and destructive of all panic years. Compare to it the disasters of 1837, of 1857 and 1873 were lilliputians in the presence of this monster who has driven to the bottom some of the staunchest crafts that ever floated over the wild old blue ocean. Speculation, ambition without ability, capitalists destitute of genius, merchants lacking money, and buyers with no brains or experience were the primary and principal causes of this black year in our annals. It has gone and the balance is struck; from the few masters who have prospered in the year with gigantic losses, we hear the ringing shout of victory whilst from the overwhelming masses who have lost or are buried in the ruins, we hear the dismal howl of despair. We take pleasure in placing before you SOME FACTS AND FIGURES that are worthy your **most earnest and prompt consideration and attention:**

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

At 4c. good dark fast colored Prints.
" 5 and 6c. best brands Prints.
" 5c. good heavy dark Ginghams.
" 5½c. extra heavy dark Ginghams.
" 9c. Lancaster Gingham.
" 15c. double fold Scotch Gingham.
" from 7 to 12c. dress Percales.
" 4c. yard-wide unbleached Muslin.
" 5c. " " heavy "
" 5c. bleached Muslin.
" 6c. nice yard-wide bleached Muslin.
" 7c. soft finished yard-wide Muslin.
" 9c. Fruit of the Loom.
" 8c. Lonsdale Muslin.
" 5c. good Canton Flannel.
" 7 and 8c. heavy Canton.
" 10 and 12c. extra heavy Canton.
" 15c. yard-wide very heavy Canton.
" 8 and 9 10c. heavy bleached "
" 7 and 8c. brown and drab "
" 9c. 5-4 pillow case Muslin.
" 10 and 12c. very fine pillow case Muslin.
" 12c. 10-4 Sheeting (unbleached).
" 20 and 25c. 10-4 heavy Sheeting.
" 30 and 35c. extra fine and heavy 10-4 Sheeting
" 7 and 10c. blue and brown Drilling.
" 12½ and 15c. extra heavy Denims.
" 5 and 7c. strip Cheviot for shirting.
" 8 and 10c. heavy strip for shirting.
" 12 and 15c. extra fine "
" 8c. good Red Ticking.
" 10 and 12c. heavy Ticking.
" 18, 20 and 25c. fine feather Ticking.
" 35 and 40c. very fine "

LINEN DEPARTMENT.

Table Linen as Low as 15 cents.
At 20 and 25c. unbleached Table Linen.
" 30 and 40c. heavy unbleached Table Linen.
" 35 and 45c. fine bleached Table Linen.
" 50 and 75c. very fine bleached Linen.
" 1.00 and 1.25 extra fine Table Linen.
" 50c. real Table Linen guaranteed to wash.
" 75 and 85c. fancy Patterns in do.
" 75c. dozen linen Napkins.
" 1.00 fine white Napkins.
" 1.25 and 1.50 very fine Napkins.
" 2.00, 3.00, 4.00 and 5.00 superfine Napkins.
" 8c. Linen Towels.
" 10 and 12c. nice large size pure Linen.
" 25 and 35c. fancy extra size.
" 25 and 30c. good heavy Irish Linen.
" 40 and 50c. fine Irish Linen.
" 75c. good Linen Crash.
" 6, 8, 10, 12 and 15c. Linen Crash.

FLANNEL DEPARTMENT.

At 12c. good white Flannel.
" 15 and 20c. heavy white Flannel.
" 25c. all wool white Flannel.
" 35 and 40c. all wool red Flannel.
At 20 and 25c. heavy all wool red.
" 25c. all wool red twill Flannel.
" 35, 40 and 45c. fine twill medicated.
" 50 and 60c. heaviest made.
" 12c. grey twill Flannel.
" 15 and 20c. very heavy grey twill Flannel.
" from 10 to 40c. plaid shirting Flannel.
" 25 and 35c. splendid Value Shaker Flannels.

CASSIMERE and JEANS DEPARTMENT.

At 12c. heavy black, brown and grey Jeans.
" 18 and 25c. extra heavy Jeans.
" 35c. very "
" 30 and 40c. Men's and Boy's Cassimere.
" 50 and 75c. fine all wool Cassimere.
" 80 and 1.00 a real bargain in Cassimeres.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

At 6½c Winter Plaids.
At 9 and 12c heavy dark Winter Plaids.
At 20 and 25c double fold black, brown, navy blue and dark myrtle green Alpecas.
At 40c yard wide Henrietta black.
At 50c yard wide black all wool Cashmere.
At 75 and 85c. very fine Cashmere.
At 1.00 and 1.25 genuine bargains.
Also full line English Crape and Bombazines.
At 18, 22 and 25c a nice line of figured fancy Brocaded Dress Goods.
At 12c single fold black Alpaca.
At 15c double fold " "
At 20 and 25c fine " "
At 35 and 45c lustre Alpacas.
Also a nice line of second Mourning Dress Goods at all prices.

Ladies', Gent's and Children's UNDERWEAR DEPARTMENT.

At Ladies' white Merino Vests.
At 50c " " " real beauties.
At 75 and 1.00 very fine all wool.
At 25c Gent's colored and white undervear.
At 50c Gent's heavy colored and white undervear splendid value.
At 85c, 1.00 and 1.25 very fine Overshirts and Collars.
At 1.00 and 1.25 fine quality.
At 15 to 80c. Children's and Misses' Underwear.
At 50 and 65c Children's Under Suits attached.

NET, FRINGE and VEILING DEPARTMENT.

At 5c black and white Veiling Net.
At 75c black brussels Net.
At 50c black dot Net.
At 25c Blue, Brown and Green Berage.
At 1.00 and 1.25 fine black silk Fringe.
At 50 and 65c heavy wide silk Fringe.
At 75 and 1.00 extra wide silk Fringe.
At 1.00 and 1.50 very wide elegant Fringe.
Chenuille and wool Fringe in all the new styles.

Ladies', Gent's and Misses' GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

At 10c Ladies' lined Gloves.
At 25c, 35 and 40c wool "
At 50 and 75c. silk and wool mixed.

SILK AND VELVET DEPARTMENT.—Our silk trade has increased to such an extent that we have been obliged to open a special department. We offer special inducements in this department will always be found full and complete, and at prices that no house can quote. Special bargains in Gent's unfinished Dress Shirts at 90c and $1.00.

We might continue, but for columns, but why spend time and paper to tell people what they already know. Every man, woman and child—yes, every prattling babe knows that a dollar spent with us will buy more Dry Goods than at any other house in this vast and populous country. Now dear friends and customers, in these days of hard times, when the earnest dealer finds it a struggle to make both ends meet, when the great drive of factories, its busy wheels are silent and the hum and din of trade is quiet, its products have been swallowed by the auction rooms, its prisons are crowded, its creditors and operators are starving—the painful truth is they trusted their bonds and their stock, and their money, and all is gone—and I save a mountain of books notes, etc., by cash transactions—the earnest desire to avoid the credit system, the earnest desire to avoid the collection of protested paper in manyla struggling house has much to do in enabling us, day after day, to throw before the masses goods at such low prices. At his second annual sale the intelligent merchant will step low indeed to secure a bloodhound, and with the solid cash and the level head, backed by the experience of nearly a quarter of a century.

Bring this advertisement with you and we will show you the goods as advertised. Special inducements to country merchants who buy for cash.

BALTZELL & ROUSS,

1226 Eleventh Avenue, in rear of the Logan House, next to First Presbyterian Church,

ALTOONA, PA.

CASH—ONE PRICE. { W. W. ROUSS, Broadway, N. Y. / C. BALTZELL, Cumberland, Md. / T. BALTZELL, Jr., Altoona, Pa. } Send for Samples.

News and Other Notings.

—There were fifteen marriages in Wilmort township, Bradford county, since last November.

—Chicago has a particularly wicked bigamist. He discarded his wife and married his step-daughter.

—The first barn struck by lightning this year was that of Charles Miller, in Berks county. The building was entirely destroyed.

—Dennis Kearney died in Atlantic City on Friday from eating a pot of paint. He was the surviving brother of twin calves recently born there.

—Queen Victoria has expressed a strong wish to see Canada, and the Prince of Wales is encouraging her to visit both that country and the United States.

—As Rowell didn't come within twenty miles of doing what O'Leary did in the way of walking when he won the belt, liquor is said to have beat the latter.

—Josiah Bigley, of Clarion county, was lodged by lightning of Sunday night week.—He had recently convicted of adultery, and was to have been sentenced on Monday.

—Three members of the United States Senate, Messrs. Anthony, Hamlin and Chandler, were members of the Senate when last controlled by the Democrats, eighteen years ago.

—Since his encyclical Pope Leo has several times been threatened by Socialists. He forwards their letters to the Governments of the countries to which his threateners appear to belong.

—Isadore Rosskoph, a former attorney of Cleveland, Ohio, was on Friday sentenced to the Penitentiary for seven years for complicity in the robbery of Dr. Noble in a bank in Cleveland several years ago.

—A large mushroom is said to have forced its way through twelve inches of concrete, covered with a thick layer of asphalt, in the floor of the savings bank department of the general Post Office in London.

—Melville Minnigor, confined in the Wilkesbarre jail for a year, has become insane, believing that he is to be hanged. He begs piteously for a preacher to aid him with prayer, and is on his knees almost constantly to prepare for his end.

—Mr. Ragsdale, Treasurer of Jefferson county, Ind., broke his engagement with a poor girl to marry a rich widow, and a jury compelled him to pay $900 damages.—"Well," he said, as he handed over the money, "I am still about $20,000 ahead by the change."

—A "gypsy camp" is the latest novelty in Presbyterian Church circles. The enterprising young ladies of the church at Manchester, Va., have introduced it. They camp in the Court House, wear gypsy costumes, and give the young men their supper at twenty-five cents a head.

—The Troy *Times* tells of a preacher who reported himself and his numerous family as in a state bordering on destitution. His people made up a purse of $200, with which he at once bought a gold watch for his wife, a gold chain for himself and kid gloves for the children all round.

—A Newark man, who had unbounded confidence in O'Leary's walking abilities, hazarded all he was worth, including his home, on the result of the pedestrian match in which he was engaged. O'Leary has not come up to what was expected of him, and the Newark man is correspondingly miserable.

—John Harris, of Hardin Springs, Ky., according to the Cincinnati *Star*, is still digging for the gold mine which an angel revealed to his wife. He has made a hole in the earth about 18 feet wide, and 40 feet deep, and is still pressing on in the work, each day more confident of reaching the goal and gold.

—A Paris inventor has made a machine which, if it does all that is claimed for it—which would be a marvel—will drive stenographers mad. It is declared that with this machinery any one can, after a fortnight's practice, take down any speech in shorthand characters, however rapidly it may be delivered. This sounds a great deal like the Keeley motor stories.

—A terrible explosion occurred Thursday afternoon at the Mahoning Powder Works of P. M. Gallagher & Co., near Danville, Pa., completely destroying the building and instantly killing Willis Lloyd, one of the proprietors, John J. Evans and J. C. Mower. Their mangled remains were scattered in every direction. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

—Six murderers were hanged on Friday: William H. Devlin at East Cambridge, Mass., for the murder of his wife and child; John O. Pinkham at Concord, N. H., for the murder of a widow named Berry; Henry Gravelin at Windsor, Vt., for the murder of a neighbor named White; Ah Ben, a Chinaman, at Marysville, Cal., for the murder of John McDaniels, and Eugene Lavery and James Johnson at Portland, Oregon, for the murder of Lewis Joseph.

—There was an interesting little occurrence in New Orleans a few days ago.—Governor Nicholls was approached in his office by George W. Dupre, of the *Picayune*, who wanted to talk about the printing contract. As the Governor was somewhat peppery, Mr. Dupre exclaimed: "The only answer I could make you would be to slap your face, but as you are a cripple I cannot do it." Mr. Dupre was urged to retire. And yet there are people who are wondering why Nicholls wants to resign.

—The refrain of Kingsley's sad song, "Men must work and women must weep," has a mournful illustration, says the Philadelphia *Record*, in the supposed disaster to the Gloucester fishing fleet. Thirteen schooners have probably gone down in the February gales, carrying with them 143 men, and making 53 widows and 137 orphans. It is possible that some of them may yet be heard from, but the hope is a faint one. It makes one's heart ache to think of the longing looks which will be cast over the summer ocean "for those who will never come back to the town."

—When will Southern gentlemen stop this sort of thing? A Richmond dispatch of the 14th says: General Bradley T. Johnson and J. Murray Forbes, Esq., of Fauquhar county, were arrested this evening and placed under bonds for appearance before the police court to-morrow, it being charged that they were about to engage in a breach of the peace. The difficulty originated in angry words between the two gentlemen in the Circuit Court room to day, during the trial of the case of the Commonwealth against General Johnson, in which Mr. Forbes is assistant counsel on the part of the State.

—The Elmwood (Kan.) *Express* says that on Monday evening, about 8 o'clock, the clouds got up a free show for the benefit of the public and it was one of the most beautiful sights that was ever beheld. From the northeastern to the southwestern horizon extended a bank or thick fold of gray, low-colored clouds, forming a perfect arc, which moved rapidly but gracefully toward the southwest without a break. It was traveling at a rate of not less than forty miles an hour, and had it broken there is no telling what damage it might have done, for we are inclined to the belief that it was a storm cloud of the most dangerous character—a cyclone. In less than three minutes it had passed far beyond the city, traveling rapidly, still maintaining its beautiful shape.

—A Norwich, Conn., dispatch of the 15th says: Kate M. Cobb was taken from the Norwich jail this afternoon in a close carriage, and in company with Warden Hawes took the train south for Wethersfield. The parting in the train with her mother, brother and children was particularly affecting. As she kissed the little ones "good-bye" the tears were visible in the stern warden's eyes. A large crowd gathered at the depot in Norwich, as well as in this city, while waiting for the Shore line train. She was closely veiled, and exhibited considerable emotion. Mrs. Cobb expressed her confidence in being liberated from her incarceration. She still maintains her innocence of the crime of murdering her husband, and denounces Bishop as the greatest scoundrel of the age.

—The New York *Sun* tells a story of Michael Hoffman, which is appropriate to the present times, when there are movements to cut down legislative expenses. He was a member of the New York Assembly in 1842 from Herkimer. There was then only ten employes of the House, whose salaries amounted to $4,000. Among these was a Doorkeeper,

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

Ebensburg, Pa.

FRIDAY, - - MARCH 21, 1879.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Here, There, and the Other Place.

—Six inches of snow fell last Sunday night.

—According to the almanac Spring begins to-day.

—Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco. [1-8-1y.]

—The passenger depot in front of the Logan House at Altoona is now lighted by electricity.

—A child of Mr. R. R. Davis and wife, of the East ward, died suddenly last Monday. Its age was about one month.

—Hollidaysburg correspondence of the Altoona *Tribune*: "Miss Maggie Lloyd, of Ebensburg, is visiting Miss Mollie Stehley."

—The newspapers threatened a strike on the Pennsylvania Railroad for yesterday, but the trains seem to be running to-day all the same.

—The attention of the Johnstown *Tribune* is directed to the fact that the Ebensburg branch railroad was not blocked by snow last Monday.

—The remains of William Weimar were interred at Newry, Blair county, last Sunday. It is said that the deceased was over 100 years of age.

—Mr. Samuel Nofsker, aged 70 years, who resided between Claysburg and Freedom, Blair county, was found dead in his bed on the morning of the 8th inst.

—A widowed lady named Lacey, from Loretto, on Tuesday took possession, as lessee, of the Collins' property, known as the "Noon house," in the East ward.

—Tom Jackson, Esq., Blair county's District Attorney, has shut up his house in Hollidaysburg, the county-seat, and removed to Altoona, the center of criminal business.

—The public schools of Ebensburg and Cambria township will close in about a week from date. The length of term of the former was seven months, and of the latter four months.

—The usual St. Patrick's day storm visited us last Monday. The shoveling of six inches of snow off the pavement in front of this office is what causes us to dwell on this subject so lingeringly and lovingly.

—Wm. Rees, who was sentenced by Judge Dean to the penitentiary nearly two years ago, for burglary, was liberated on Saturday, having served his term of two years, less the deduction of time for good behavior.

—It is with regret that we hear that the domicil of Col. Wm. K. Piper, of Hollidaysburg, was recently twice burglarized. All that was lying round loose was carried off, and there was nothing lying round loose.

—Mr. Joel Simmons, of Jackson township, on Tuesday last cut down a tree and was caught by it in its fall. He was so severely bruised that the services of Dr. D. W. Evans, of this place, were called into requisition.

—A rifle gun, the property of George W. Oatman, Esq., was chanced off Saturday last, at a popular saloon in this town. Farmer Sam Reese, of Cambria township, was the lucky man who walked off with the prize.

—Information on the subject of "The Great West" will be delivered in the Court House this (Friday) evening by Mr. S. F. Shaw. Inasmuch as no charge will be asked for admittance, the attendance will doubtless be large.

—The amount of loss sustained by our townsman Jim Singer has not yet been adjusted by the Ætna Fire Insurance Company. An officer to attend to that business will likely arrive here the beginning of next week.

—A letter lately received from the Ebensburg colony which recently located in Kansas says that application has been made for a postoffice for the settlement, to be styled "Cresson," with Mr. Wm. McLaughlin as postmaster.

—The house of Mr. Hiram Berkey, Taylor township, was destroyed by fire on Sunday night last. The only article of value saved from the wreck was a bureau filled with wearing apparel. A defective flue is thought to have caused the fire.

—The extension being made to the postoffice property, which comprehends the erection of a meat market for Mr. David Pryce, and a continuous roof to cover it and the postoffice, will work a decided improvement in the appearance of the block.

—The name of "D. G. Barr, Pittsburgh," was registered at one of our hotels last Saturday. As to Mr. Barr in person, he was in Pittsburgh that day, and those who called at the hotel didn't find him around the State Treasurying went away disappointed.

—Mr. Henry Drum, for many years past a resident of Indiana borough, died Wednesday last, at the advanced age of 84 years. He was the father of the wife of Col. William A. Stokes. The Colonel, during the Mexican war times, lived in Ebensburg.

—The Executive Committee of the Cambria County Sabbath-School Association met at Wilmore on Saturday last to select topics for discussion and arrange a programme for the next County Convention, which will be held at that place on the 27th and 28th of May.

—The Huntingdon *Semi-Weekly News* has entered on its sixth volume, and, like champagne is said to be, we knowing nothing about it from personal experience, as it generally is, it is "sparkling and bright." Success to it and to its courteous and capable editors, Messrs. Lindsay & Willoughby.

—A pack of wolves, three in number, were seen in Blacklick township, a couple of miles west of Ebensburg, during the present week. Poisoned bait is being made use of to exterminate the pests, and last week the dead bodies of two of the animals were found lying on the banks of the Blacklick creek.

—We print elsewhere the names of the grand and traverse jurors who are to serve at the June term of Court. The first business of the grand jurors, upon assembling, should be to present our present Court House as a nuisance. Will they do it? Echo should let we fear it won't answer, "They will do it."

—A mock detective was in Johnstown the other day. As usual, he left without having accomplished the full measure of wickedness which he was looking after. The same gentleman is said to have been in this town at one time, but what he learned has transpired.

—Last week made mention of the dangerous illness of a daughter of Mr. Edward Owens, of Cambria township. The young lady has been visited by a succession of doctors from day to day ever since, and at this writing is not out of the most dangerous condition, with only faint hopes entertained for her ultimate recovery.

—Two young and foolish, but we hope not sinful, sons, hailing from this county, are connected with the comic opera troupe now playing at the Arch Street or South Broad street theatre, Philadelphia. Who they are we don't propose to tell, but that need not prevent any one curious in the matter from inducing a little guess work.

—Mr. M. T. Fitzharris, formerly of Gallitzin, this county, is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Sheriff in Blair county, and proposes to make things red hot for his competitors. Mike would make a popular and competent officer, and we will only not be sorry to hear of his nomination and subsequent election.

—Mr. John Griffith, formerly of Cambria township, but for a number of years past a resident of a Western State, arrived at the home of his brother, Mr. Griffith Griffith, in the northern section of the township before mentioned, a couple of weeks ago. He died on Monday of this week, and the remains were interred on Wednesday following.

—Mrs. Sarah J. Colbert, while walking on the track with her husband and daughter, was struck by the Philadelphia Express east at Rockville, Indiana county, on last Saturday night, and her body thrown a distance of twenty feet, killing her instantly. She stepped out of the way of a freight train and got in front of Philadelphia Express, with the above result. Her husband is a coal operator.

—A Hollidaysburg lady upward of 80 years of age, Isabella Stelley by name, will soon take her departure for Oneida, Oregon, by way of San Francisco, her desire being to spend a son and two of her daughters who reside in that far-off State, and also when dead to have her to be laid to rest by the side of her husband, whose remains lie buried at that place.

—Asher J. Sanders, of Allegheny township, as will be seen by card elsewhere, has announced the latter a candidate for Poor House Director in the Democratic ticket. Mr. S. is a gentleman of high character, and if he does the people of the county may rest assured that they will be honestly, faithfully and intelligently served in the position to which they have called him.

—Dr. Charles W. Brady, of Portage, this county, died last Thursday, aged 78 years. He was an old-style gentleman and a physician of good attainments, and his demise is regretted by all who knew him. His wife and five children, Mr. Wm. Brady, a popular and trusted passenger engineer on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and a daughter, female, mourn his death.

—Mr. Henry L. Shaffer, of Johnstown, an employe of the Cambria Iron Company, was so unfortunate as to get his legs entangled in the machinery of the works, one day last week, and injuries which necessitated the amputation of both members, one at the ankle and the other at the knee, resulted. His recovery from the shock, terrible as it is, is confidently looked for.

—His name, style and title will hereafter be Abner Griffith, M. D. This young gentleman last week graduated with full honors from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and has come back with a diploma which fully entitles him to be a terror to all manner of diseases. Where he designs hanging out his shingle is unknown to us, but wherever it be, we wish him prosperity.

—The name of Mr. Scott Williams' new venture in journalism will be the *Northern Cambria News*, which, by the way, is to be Democratic and not Independent, as we were informed, and the first issue of the paper will probably see the light early in April coming. Some purchases, such as headlines, rules, etc., was made in Philadelphia this week. The folks out along the northern belt ought to patronize Scott.

—Too much economy on the part of what is called the "lecture course" of Johnstown is the reason given for a signal failure by Miss Helen Potter to draw a full house at Union Hall the other night. The want of economy complained of may possibly consist in the fact that Helen wasn't the girl the audience were looking for just then, and that there was a temperance meeting going on around the corner at the same time.

—In the Indiana county Court last week, in the case of the Commonwealth vs. E. H. Wilson, B. F. Douglass, R. H. Brown, et al., the Jury returned a verdict finding E. H. Wilson and B. F. Douglass guilty of conspiracy, being the first count of the indictment, and acquitted all the other defendants. On the other counts, forcible entry and detainer, all the defendants were found not guilty. A motion for a new trial was made.

—If this is not correct, charge it to the account of the Hollidaysburg *Standard*. If it is correct, the credit is due to the same source. While on the road to the Fountain Inn a few days ago, Constable John Miller, of Gaysport, met a bear in the middle of the road. As the officer had no warrant, and is a scrupulous adherent to legal forms, he made no attempt to arrest Bruin, and the animal after snarling at Mr. M. went on his way.

—Our Cambria township friend Mr. James C. Murray proposes pulling up stakes and going West, to see how things are done out in the direction of the setting sun. Preparatory to this, he will sell, at public sale, on the 29th instant, a quantity of personal property, etc., attention to which is directed by handbills printed at this office. Mr. M. is one of our best neighbors, and in losing him Cambria county becomes a creditor of Kansas—probably.

—McDonald, of Loretto, offers the following bargains: Calicoes, at 4 cents per yard; dress goods, at 8 cents per yard; roasted coffee, at 17 and 20 cents per pound; 2 boxes of essence of coffee for 5 cents; 2 papers of baking soda for 5 cents; molasses, 30 cents per gallon; good table syrup, 50 cents per gallon; pure carbon oil, 15 cents per gallon; codfish, 6 cents per pound; mackerel, 20 cents per dozen. Match these prices in the county—if you can!

—A man who gave his name as John Francis was put off a freight train near Kittanning Point last Tuesday. He was put off in so energetic a manner that his face and hands presented a most dismal appearance after he had gathered himself up, while his clothing was bespattered with mud from top to toe. He was next heard of in Altoona, looking for a doctor and an officer of the law, the former to patch his hurts, and the latter to bring suit for resultant damages.

—Of the original Collins expedition, which left our shores two years ago, there is said to remain in Don Pedro's dominion only two persons. One of their names is Leech, and the other Kerr, and these gentlemen propose staying where they are till somebody explains to them how they can better their situation by going elsewhere. Those who left the Collins' enterprise, they say, are those who will labor nowhere, and a community which entertains their presence is to be pitied.

—In the list of graduates from the Jefferson Medical College we find the names of Lawrence F. Flick and James P. Buck, of Carrolltown, and John C. McMullen, of Chest Springs, this county. Dr. Flick received a prize of a gold medal from the Demonstration of Surgery for excellence in bandaging. These young gentlemen are of our best material, and on whatever locality they may conclude to bestow their professional services we feel assured a blessing will fall.

—A resolution has been passed by the House referring all amendments to the game laws to a committee of five, for the purpose of perfecting legislation in this direction, harmonizing conflicting views and saving the time of that body. An appeal tendered by the Ebensburg Fish and Game Association to the effect that the trout-fishing season so far as the northern Cambria is concerned shall be reduced in length to two months in the year must of necessity go before that body for action.

—It seems that the commission of Esquire Kinkead, one of our Justices of the Peace, expired on the 18th inst. of the present month. At least, this was the conclusion arrived at by constitutional lawyers. To remedy this actual or supposed defect, Governor Hoyt requested the Legislature to make the Esquire's title to the office good up to the first of April, on which date he will succeed himself for another term of five years. The asked for commission arrived in Wednesday morning's mail.

—Mrs. Annie Dhrew, formerly proprietress of the Red Lion hotel in Allentown, and better known in that locality as Mrs. Annie Smith, died suddenly in Pittsburgh on Friday of last week. Some years ago she was the landlady of a hotel on St. Clair street, Pittsburgh, and created something of a sensation by her treatment of what was then well known in the slang of the times as "female crusaders." Her husband, Mr. P. F. Dhrew, is an active business man in Ebensburg, Clarion county.

—Solomon W. Roberts, Esq., in a recent article entitled "Reminiscences of the Old Portage Railroad," says, and rightly, the Hollidaysburg *Standard*, made the assertion that the Conemaugh viaduct, still standing, and used by the Pennsylvania Railroad as a part of their main line, is the only structure of the Portage road now in use. A correspondent of the Altoona *Tribune* desires to feel statement by saying: "The viaduct over the Juniata at Hollidaysburg and two smaller ones on the Newry branch at Duncansville are still used and stand as useful relics of the first railroad over the Allegheny mountain. Mr. John Lowe, the engineer who finished the Hollidaysburg viaduct forty-seven years ago, is an active citizen of Gaysport, and justly feels proud of the monument to his honest workmanship, and although showing signs of weakness he considers the structure can never fall, or, rather, cave in."

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—James Curley, a miner in the employ of Messrs. Dennison & Porter, coal operators near Bennington, Blair county, was so overcome by his patriotic, not to say laudable, efforts on Monday last to "drown the shamrock" that he lost his footing while displaying his agility on the platform connected with the coal works of said firm, and falling a distance of about twenty feet, fractured both of his legs, one of them below and the other above the knee. Drs. Murphy and Miller, of Tunnel Hill and Gallitzin respectively, were summoned to attend to his injuries, and the probabilities now are that Curley will be in a fit condition to repeat the experiment next St. Patrick's day.

—Mr. Joseph H. Canfield was a resident of Johnstown twenty years ago. He last week returned to the scenes of his childhood, on a visit, and undertook to celebrate the occasion by indulging in a spree. In this he was so eminently successful that when he laid down for the night, it was in the neighborhood of the Cambria Iron Company's works, with his legs thrown across the track of the railroad belonging to that corporation. A locomotive came along shortly afterward, and one of his legs was severed from his body. The poor fellow was unable to rally from the shock, and on the following Tuesday morning breathed his last. The remains were interred Wednesday.

—On Monday of the present week Mr. A. Blaine removed his barber shop from its long-time location, immediately opposite the Mountain House, to rooms above Friedhoff's store, West ward. The new quarters have been fitted-up and furnished in approved style, and in their general appearance and surroundings reflect credit on the taste of the gentleman who directed the adornment. The gentleman in Mr. Blaine's employ, and as a tonsorial artist we are free to say that he has no superior in this or any other county. His old customers will please take this as a hint to call and see him and see how he lives and how much better he shaves and shampoos there than in the other place.

—Miss Theresa Walsh, of Sionan Mills, Ireland, and Miss Cecelia Mullen, of Columbus, Ohio, received on Wednesday last, the feast of St. Joseph, the holy habit of the Sisters of St. Joseph, which was conferred upon them by Rev. Father Boyle at the chapel of "Our Lady of Lourdes," attached to Mt. Gallitzin Seminary, the new religious taking the names of Sister Mary Louis and Sister Mary Agafna respectively. Miss Theresa Latterner and Miss Annie Evans, both of Ebensburg, have also cast their lots as postulents with the good Sisters of St. Joseph, and should life be spared and their resolutions remain unshaken, they will no doubt be vested in due time with the holy habit they now seek to merit.

☞—Sheriff Ryan, accompanied by Mr. Jesse Bolsinger, took to the Western penitentiary yesterday morning a couple of persons duly judged as criminals at the late term of Court. One of these, the young man Noah Murphy, who stole a saw from Mr. Knepper, of Croyle township, will luxuriate in that institution for the term of two years, and he will be kept in countenance for a company for a like term by James Sinsabaugh, who forged a note or two in Jackson township. After their emergement from that institution, as Judge Dean in his sentencing charge took occasion to remark, we trust they will make an effort to lead honest and upright lives, and thus remove a load from off both themselves and their fellow-neighbors.

—"Uncle" Joe Weisser, of the West ward who is engaged in the purchase and sale of furs and skins, gives us the following statistics of his business transaction for the past three months: Number of fox skins bought, about 300; skunk skins, nearly 300; mink skins, 50; coon skins, 60; deer skins, 3; wildcat skins, 3; wolf skin, 1. These figures will doubtless be largely swelled before the middle of April, up to which date he holds himself prepared to pay the highest market price for all manner of saleable furs and skins. He tells us that, strange as it may seem to those not conversant with the mysteries of his line of business, the fur of the skunk is just at present more eagerly sought after than that of any other animal, the demand coming chiefly from Russia and England.

—Mr. George King, brother of Messrs. J. M. and James King, of Johnstown, where he also at one time resided and did business as a druggist and either previously or subsequently as deputy for Sheriff Bonacker, was in town last week and while here looked in on the Freedhoff establishment several times. Mr. King is at present employed as commercial agent for Messrs. Tilden & Co., manufacturing pharmaceutists and chemists, of Lebanon, the senior member of which firm, it is not out of place to say, is the brother of the man who was elected and if fraud had not triumphed would now be filling the high and honorable position of President of the United States. Mr. King, thoroughly acquainted with the business he represents, is, we trust, meeting with abundant success.

—On Friday last, Robert Mulholland, son of Mr. Wm. Mulholland, of Summerhill township, started from home on horseback to cross the mountain into Blair county, but failing to return in due time, his friends became alarmed and on Monday last sent a younger brother to ascertain if possible the whereabouts of the absent one. This mission proving a failure, several gentlemen started out to search for the missing man, and on Tuesday last the joyful intelligence of finding his remains shrouded in snow and cold in death, while the horse he had ridden was discovered quietly and contentedly browsing on the scant herbage a short distance away. It is presumed that the young man lost his way in the mountains and becoming exhausted through hunger, cold and exposure, finally lay down and slept the sleep which knows no waking.

—Solomon W. Roberts, Esq., in a recent article entitled "Reminiscences of the Old Portage Railroad," says, and rightly, the Hollidaysburg *Standard*, made the assertion that the Conemaugh viaduct, still standing, and used by the Pennsylvania Railroad as a part of their main line, is the only structure of the Portage road now in use. A correspondent of the Altoona *Tribune* desires to feel statement by saying: "The viaduct over the Juniata at Hollidaysburg and two smaller ones on the Newry branch at Duncansville are still used and stand as useful relics of the first railroad over the Allegheny mountain. Mr. John Lowe, the engineer who finished the Hollidaysburg viaduct forty-seven years ago, is an active citizen of Gaysport, and justly feels proud of the monument to his honest workmanship, and although showing signs of weakness he considers the structure can never fall, or, rather, cave in."

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OUT OF THE WHEEL.—Following are the names of the Grand and Traverse Jurors drawn on Tuesday last to serve at the coming June term of Court:

GRAND JURORS.

Blair W. W., clerk, West ward, Ebensburg.
Brady John, merchant, 3rd ward, Johnstown.
Caddy Charles, miner, Prospect borough.
Carney William, farmer, Munster township.
Decker John L., roller, 5th ward, Johnstown.
Davis Thos. J., carpenter, East ward, Ebensburg.
Eck P. L., merchant, Carrolltown borough.
Evans John L., farmer, Cambria township.
Eckenrode A., farmer, Susquehanna township.
Gearhart Wm., farmer, Richland township.
Gardner Luke, farmer, Portage township.
Hanlan Cornelius, farmer, Gallitzin township.
Haughey Peter, inn keeper, Cambria borough.
Kneiss George, farmer, Yoder township.
Kiger George, clerk, 2nd ward, Conemaugh.
Mineer Fred., miner, 2nd ward, Conemaugh.
Noel Philip, farmer, Munster township.
Rhey A. J., clerk, East ward, Ebensburg.
Ross James M., laborer, Blacklick township.
Smith Archibald, laborer, Carroll township.
Thomas Edward, gas tender, Woodvale borough.
Wharton A. D., farmer, Clearfield township.
Waltz Michael, carpenter, Allegheny township.
Young Sam'l E., book keeper, 1st w'd, Johnstown.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

Adams Twp.—John Bumgardner.
Allegheny Twp.—Joseph Scanlan, Frederick Rininger.
Barr Twp.—Joseph Lantzy, Christopher Adams.
Blacklick Twp.—Philip Anstead.
Cooperdale Bor.—David R. Rees, Jr.
Clearfield Twp.—Philip Cooper.
Cambria Bor.—Henry Gore, 1st ward.
Cambria Twp.—Benjamin Lloyd, James N. Evans.
Carrolltown Bor.—Melchoir Beslet.
Carroll Twp.—James F. Miller.
Conemaugh Bor.—Michael Conrad, 1st ward; John Fisher, 2d ward.
East Conemaugh Bor.—W. H. Story.
Elder Twp.—Caleb Gray, John Berk, James Dwyer.
Ebensburg Bor.—M. M. O'Neill, Festus Lloyd, Morgan Hughes, Edwin Thomas, West ward; Evan D. Evans, East ward.
Gallitzin Bor.—P. A. Burns.
Gallitzin Twp.—Stephen Durbin.
Johnstown Bor.—John W. Selgh, 1st ward; Charles Muter, Alexander Hamilton, Frederick Zimmerman, 2d ward; J. S. Gallagher, 3rd ward; John Downey, Nicolas Luitinger, Adam Palmer, 4th ward; Josiah Hoffman, 5th ward; Samuel Bultzly, John E. Hite, 6th ward.
Loretto Bor.—Eugene Luitinger.
Millville Bor.—Henry Self, Emanuel James, Henry Plunkel, 1st ward; Patrick Minahan, 2nd ward.
Portage Twp.—James Gallagher.
Summerhill Twp.—Daniel Neff.
Tunnel Hill.—Thomas Plunkett.
Taylor Twp.—Christian Good.
White Twp.—Christopher C. Mulhollen.
Yoder Twp.—Yost Hochstein.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

Allegheny Twp.—H. Driscoll, A. D. Hamilton.
Chest Springs Bor.—Henry Mellon.
Clearfield Twp.—Matthew Ivory.
Cambria Twp.—David D. Lewis, Hugh Edwards.
Cambria Bor.—Thomas McKernan, John Stain, 2nd ward.
Carroll Twp.—James P. Noon.
Croyle Twp.—J. C. Stineman, John Griffith.
Conemaugh Twp.—George Wagner, George Habercorn, 1st ward.
Conemaugh Twp.—P. S. Freidhoff.
Dean Twp.—John C. Bender.
Ebensburg Bor.—N. J. Freidhoff, Edward Kittell, Jesse Bolsinger, West ward; John Thompson, East ward.
Franklin Bor.—Lewis Orris, Jacob B. Horner.
Gallitzin Bor.—E. J. Parrish.
Jackson Twp.—Samuel Myers.
Johnstown Bor.—Albert M. Gregg, John D. Murphy, James Griffin, Rees James, 1st ward; Thomas Jones, 2nd ward; John Fritz, Charles Ruth, 3rd ward.
Munster Twp.—Andrew Storm.
Loretto Twp.—Philip D. Skelly.
Prospect Bor.—Thomas Kinney.
Richland Twp.—John Freidhoff.
Susquehanna Twp.—John Whitehead, John Beaver.
Stony Creek Twp.—Conrad Golde, Jr., Lewis Von Eman.
Summerhill Twp.—George G. Horataugh.
Taylor Twp.—John J. Good, John S. Snyder.
Westvale Bor.—Wm. W. Watkins.
Washington Twp.—Samuel Donahoe, William Tiley, William Mellosky.
White Twp.—John T. Peterson, Francis Gilmore, Wm. Lomodue.

The Herald, of this town, is plethoric of news which once and again seems to say that whenever you tickle a garden here or hereabout, a harvest must inevitably ensue. For example, its championship of the Pindle narrow-gauge railroad to the Blacklick coal regions, and its advocacy of the sale of the Ebensburg Mechanical Works. The Blacklick coal region will be opened up for purposes of commerce in due course of time, and so will be the Ebensburg Mechanical Works. But the *Herald*'s largeness of telling things sometimes overshoots the mark. For example: A representative of a certain Eastern firm was in town two or three times inside the past six months looking at our Mechanical Works and talking of buying the same. He was pleased with the prospect of things. He said that just here, where lumber is grown, and where labor is not looking for wages which run beyond the possibilities of capital to pay, and where, in the near future, illimitable supplies of coal and iron must unquestionably be drawn from the Blacklick and Jackson region, is precisely the spot on which to plant a wood manufacturing establishment. He added that to a discerning capitalist these and other marks and data have seemed to be long apparent, but that the advocacy of the *Herald* in the way of surplus of coal sort at once caused it to become tinctured in the public mind with venality. This statement is not overdrawn. We give it by authority, and the sooner the *Herald* learns that the less it says on a subject which it fails to understand in the way it affects all concerned, and particularly for the Ebensburg Mechanical Works.

—The *Times* is the name of a newspaper printed at Curwensville, Clearfield county—near the point at which navigation on the Susquehanna river is begun. It gives the following description of how the ice went off the river under the influence of the hot sun of last week: "The ice came tearing over the dam and continued passing over for nearly two hours. The jam then loosed from the iron bridge was crowded with men, women, girls and boys watching the grand spectacle. Cakes forty feet square came to the dam, stopped, then broke and came tumbling and crushing over on its surface with a loud roar. No one who never saw what in lumbermen's parlance we call a 'break-up,' can have any idea how grand a sight it is. Below us the ice becomes broken into fragments and the sight is not near so exciting to look upon. We learn, from other sources, that floods of ice passed in similar proportion. Mr. Cook, though he has raised a hornet's nest about his own ears, is to be thanked for having created public interest in a most important matter concerning the public at large.

LITERARY REVOLUTION!—The era of cheap and good books has assertainly come. The Peoples edition of *Chambers's Cyclopædia of English Literature*, eight handy and beautiful volumes, nearly 3,500 pages, elegantly bound in cloth, for $2.50, is what the American Book Exchange, 55 Beekman street, N. Y., offer to subscribers who buy this month. Specimen volume, complete in itself, postpaid, for 40 cents. Nearly 5,000 volumes sold in the past three months.—Specimen pages and terms to clubs sent free.

POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR.—The undersigned offers himself as a candidate for the above office, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. If nominated and elected he pledges himself to perform the duties of the office with honesty and fidelity.

F. J. SANDERS.

Allegheny Twp., March 21, 1879-tc.

Notice!

In the face of everything, Wanamaker & Brown increased their great Clothing business last year at Oak Hall nearly a quarter of a million dollars, and for 1879 the new plans will make the house more popular and increase the business much more. Eighteen years in the people's service at the old corner of Sixth and Market has taught us how to do the business well.

Notice!

Whatever may be said, no house in the United States sells anything like so much Clothing at Retail as Oak Hall, and no house in Philadelphia sells more than a quarter as many goods as Mr. Wanamaker sells *in Clothing alone.* Doing this large business shows the people's regard for our goods, and enables us to buy cheaply and sell at small profits.

Notice!

New patterns have been made this year and new styles introduced through Mr. Robert C. Ogden (formerly partner of the famous firm of Devlin & Co., New York), who is now associated with Oak Hall, and will give his whole energies and valuable experience to improving the manufacture of our Boys' and Men's Clothing. We do not buy Clothing like the dealers, but make it expressly for our own sales. The Spring stock is splendid, and no other make of goods, so far, have as much merit, or are sold as cheaply.

Notice!

Impressions have been erroneously given to the effect that Mr. John Wanamaker, who founded Oak Hall, is not interested in the old store, and that it does not have his attention; on the contrary, his ownership of it remains unchanged, and he has lost none of his love for it. Every day finds him supervising all its departments. Mr. William H. Wanamaker spends his entire time on the Oak Hall business.

A VISIT THIS SPRING PARTICULARLY INVITED.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

OAK HALL, 6th & Market Sts., Philad'a.

THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA.

ONCE MORE IN THE FIELD!

Not as an aspirant for public office, but as a

Candidate for Public Patronage.

Having pulled down his political vest and embarked in the mercantile business on an extensive scale at his

Large Store Room on High Street,

Recently occupied by McLaughlin Brothers,

Where he has recently opened and is now offering for sale an immense, varied and elegant stock of goods of every description,

N. J. FREEDHOFF

Is now prepared to pull down—in fact has already pulled down—the prices of all kind of merchandise, and is giving bargains in

DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, NOTIONS, HATS, CAPS,

Boots, Shoes, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware,

QUEENSWARE, &c., &c., which cannot fail to attract the attention and secure the patronage of cash buyers who want to get the most goods and the best goods for their money. So don't forget to call, and this fact before you keep: "a broom that's new and strong always makes the cleanest sweep.

Communication.

LETTER FROM JOHN WANAMAKER.

To the Editor of the Cambria Freeman:

To-day begins the third year of the Grand Depot as a Dry Goods House.

Though its career has been so short, it is now almost universally acknowledged to be the favorite shopping-piece of Philadelphia. Without pretension in its building, only a mammoth structure covering two acres and more of Dry Goods, it relies solely on the quality and cheapness of its goods and its own original system of business to win and hold the approval and patronage of the people.

That the Grand Depot method of business is a good one, is proven by its introduction, in parts, here and there, by business houses throughout the city and country, who sometimes go so far as to copy, word for word, our forms of guarantees, bundle papers, etc.

To all those we make no objection. Whatever others do, we always endeavor to do something better, and the people may rely on us as ever in the advance; not only with the better classes of merchandise, but in best accommodations for the people.

This we are encouraged to do by the wonderful patronage bestowed on us, for which we present here our best thanks.

The conspicuous improvements of the year will repay careful notice:

First.—A higher grade of goods throughout the house.

Second.—Better trained clerks.

Third.—Convenience in arrangement of stocks.

Fourth.—Electric bells to call cash boys, avoiding noise and confusion. This, and the saving of time to customers, whose waiting for change has been inexcusable nuisance.

Fifth.—Every department has been improved, particularly the ribbons and millinery, the gloves, the sea'ks, the children's suits, the dress goods, the flannels, the department for lace and embroideries, the white goods.

Sixth.—The new departments are china and glassware, books and matting, stationery, fancy goods, and lunch room for our customers only.

Many of the other departments have been enlarged and improved. Such a collection of merchandise under one roof is a wonder to many. Visitors always welcome. There are thirty-four distinct departments. The great interest in our business this year has its origin in the hope that the better days have come at last.

Certain it is that goodsof all kinds can hardly be cheaper than they are during the spring of 1879.

Relying upon our skill in buying goods, having the outlet to handle large quantities, and those great advantages in buying therefrom, not to be underbid in prices, nor outdone or outworked; confident that the people believe in us, and will continue to make a success of the Grand Depot, where a very large business is economically managed under one rent and organization,—we believe the people will sustain us, and lend us their influence to build up the best dry-goods house in the United States.

We are ready in all departments for the Spring business.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

March 13, 1879.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD.—The April *Catholic World* contains some unpleasant reading for Mr. Clarence Cook, who recently undertook to enlighten the readers of the *Atlantic Monthly* on the Catholic Church, when he was in New York City. Mr. Cook was very vehement and, as it now turns out, unguarded in his expressions. He condemned the Catholic Church, body and soul, and everything connected with it. He made loud complaint of the manner in which New York Catholics "pooled issues" of the sale of their piece of land at the bidding of "a crafty and unscrupulous priest" (the late Archbishop Hughes, by the dreadfully wicked set of men then in office. There was much more of the same sort. Mr. John R. G. Hassard corrected Mr. Cook, and his note was published in the March *Catholic World*. Mr. Cook confessed that he was utterly mistaken as regards the Cathedral; but in the course of his painful investigations as to the Catholic Church, he made many other and utterly false charges he had made, he lit upon the fact that the ground of the New York Catholic College Asylum, adjoining the Cathedral, had been given in the Catholics by the City for the nominal sum of one dollar. Having apologized for the Cathedral, Mr. Cook proceeded all his original charges to the Catholic Asylum. This has roused the *Catholic World*, which, in the article "Private Charities and Public Lands," has put the whole question of public lands in its true nature, and overwhelms poor Mr. Cook by showing that free donations of land for charitable purposes are common enough in New York City and elsewhere. It takes up the land, as an offset to the three grants to Catholics, made to three different denominations, without counting grants for public charities at all. It promises in a future article to examine the donations in money by the State to the good boys in sectarian schools, in any and similar proportion. Mr. Cook, though he has raised a hornet's nest about his own ears, is to be thanked for having created public interest in a most important matter concerning the public at large.

LITERARY REVOLUTION!—The era of cheap and good books has assertainly come. The Peoples edition of *Chambers's Cyclopædia of English Literature*, eight handy and beautiful volumes, nearly 3,500 pages, elegantly bound in cloth, for $2.50, is what the American Book Exchange, 55 Beekman street, N. Y., off

Famous Porcelain Tower.

The celebrated Porcelain Tower near Nating, China, is described by a traveler, who says:

In the quiet evening we made our way out of the city by the south gate through a well constructed tunnel, and shortly stood upon an eminence whose surface was a mass of debris consisting of broken bricks, tiles, and plaster several feet thick. This was all—all that was left of that which, for its historical beauty, the ingenuity of its construction and its great cost, took rank with the wonders of the world—the famous Porcelain Tower. It must have been very beautiful in its perfection, if we accept the statements of its various historians, who differ so little in their account that one does for all. From them we learn its form was octagonal, nine stories high, tapering as it rose to the height of 261 feet from the ground, the circumference of the lower story being 120 feet.

The body of the pagoda was of brick, but its face was composed of porcelain tiles of many colors. Each story formed a kind of saloon, through which ran the spiral staircase leading to the summit, and whose walls were covered with small gilded idols resting in niches, the entire apartment richly painted and gilded. Each story was defined by a projecting cornice of green tiles, from whose points gilded bells were hung.

The roof was laid with copper, and above rose a mast thirty feet high, capped by a golden ball and coiled about by an immense band of iron, appearing like rings from below. The base of this shaft was an iron ball formed of two halves, the outer surface of which is magnificently embossed. I say is, for one half rests where it fell, the only tangible thing in the mass of ruins. The other half, weighing twelve tons, being broken by the fall, was recast into the temple bell.

Standing before the half which is left, we query who were they that fashioned this beautiful casting worthy of a master? Whose skill was great enough in A. D. 1430 to place a bell of iron thirty-six feet in circumference, weighing twenty-four tons, upon a pedestal 261 feet high? This ball was the receptacle for various treasures calculated to ward off evil influences among which were "night shining jewels," pearls, books, gold, silver, thousands of strings of cash, satin, silk, and priceless medicines.

The number of bells on the structure was 152, and the interior was illuminated by several hundred lamps while the exterior required 128 to light it. It took nineteen years to build it, and cost $3,313,078.

Of all this, not one story rests on the other, lightning, fire and war have laid their hands upon it and it fell, its final destroyers being the Taeping rebels about twenty years ago. It stood in the grounds of a Buddhist monastery, which fell at the same time a prey to the fanaticism and rapacity of the invaders. One work of art within the grounds escaped the destruction a pure white marble tortoise, bearing upon his back a perpendicular tablet with an inscription. This with one solitary priest keeps watch and ward over the ruins of bygone glory.

ABOUT TIN.

There are in Chicago no less than twenty large tinware factories, supplying the whole West with kitchen ware; one of them even exports certain lines of tin goods to Europe, from whence the tin comes, and gives occupation to many hundreds of hands. But it is all a mistake. The ware called tin is only a wash of tin over sheet iron. As well might we speak of plated ware as being silver. We learned something novel recently about tin while looking in at a metal store and listening to the courteous salesman. We learned that, while our extensive country produces nearly all metals, from gold to lead, there has never yet been discovered a tin mine. Should one be found, may we be there to see, and take a few shares in it. Tin is used for various purposes other than for Brittannia ware. The fine black cloths we get from France are colored by a solution of tin. The most beautiful red colors in carpets are made by a chemical process which requires pure tin in the composition. The best and most reliable tin is imported from the Dutch East India island of Banca. It is taken from Banca to Rotterdam and there sold by auction at semi-annual sales, and thence finds its way to all parts of the civilized world. Next in quality is Malacca or Straits tin, so named because it reaches us through the Straits of Malacca. A small quantity comes from China, but the Celestials have so many ways of cheating that their tin is very unpopular. Our English neighbors send us a great quantity of their Cornwall tin, and they pronounce it superior to all other, but while it is pure, it is not so soft as Banca, and Brother Jonathan prefers the latter. From South America we receive small supplies, but its quality is inferior and very drossy. Our imports of tin and tin plates during the fiscal year amounted to $12,112,532, while in 1873 they were $18,365,658.

FOOLSCAP PAPER.—Why did the folks give such an impolite name to such nice, big, convenient paper? This is the way of it. When Oliver Cromwell was Lord Protecter of England he had a cap of Liberty made as a stamp for all the Government paper. After his death, and when the Stuarts had returned, it happened one day that King Charles the Second wanted to write a letter. They brought him some of the Cromwellian paper. He noticed the stamp and said, "what is that in the corner?" When he was told he flew into a passion and said, "Take it away. None of your fool's cap for me."

This little bit of history will make you understand why one class of paper which you use has so dull a name.—*Christian at Work.*

CHECKERED FRONT
ALWAYS AHEAD!

Extra INDUCEMENTS
—TO PERSONS WHO—
BUY FOR CASH!

Sugars.

8 lbs. fine Powdered Sugar for	1.00
8 lbs. patent cut Loaf Sugar for	1.00
10 lbs. Granulated Sugar for	1.00
11 lbs. White Sugar for	1.00
11½ lbs. best Brown Sugar for	1.00
12 lbs. good Brown Sugar for	1.00

Teas.
The largest, best and cheapest collection in the city.

A good English Breakfast Tea for	50
A good Green Tea for	50
A good Fomosa Oolong for	50
Best Fomosa Oolong for	90
Gunpowder Tea from	75 to 90
Japan Tea from	50 to 90
Imperial Tea	50, 75 and 90
Fung Tie Tea, in packages	50

Green Coffees.

8 lbs. Coffee for	1.00
Fair Rio Coffee, per lb	15
Good Rio Coffee, per lb	18
Choice Rio Coffee, per lb	20
Maracaibo Coffee, per lb	25
Choice Old Government Java Coffee	33
Mocha Coffee, per lb	33

Roasted Coffees.

Fair Rio Coffee, per lb	18
Good Rio Coffee, per lb	20
Choice Rio Coffee, per lb	25
Maracaibo Coffee, per lb	30
Old Government Java, per lb	35

Having bought a new Patent Coffee Roaster, I now roast my own Coffees and have them all the time fresh.

Canned Goods.

10 3-lb. cans Tomatoes for	$1.00
4 3-lb. cans Table Peaches for	1.00
8 2-lb. cans Green Corn for	1.00
8 2-lb. cans Green Peas for	1.00
5 cans Pine Apples for	1.00

Dried Fruits, &c.

6 lbs. Hominy for	25
4 lbs. Dried Currants for	25
4 lbs. Dried Apples for	25
4 lbs. Dried (half) Peaches for	25
1 lb. Cherries, pitted	25
2 lbs. Turkey Prunes for	25
French Prunes for ..... 12½, 15, 18, 20 and	25
Shakers' Dried Sweet Corn, 10c., or 3 lbs. for	25
Steam cooked dessicated White Wheat, 2-lb. package	25
Pinhead Hominy	10
White Clover Honey, per lb	20

Sundries.

12 boxes Blueing for	25
10 boxes Coffee Essence for	25
10 plugs Smoking Tobacco for	1.00
4 lbs. Pearl Starch for	25
1 lb. Silver Gloss Starch for	10
1 lb. Oswego Gloss Starch for	10
Sugar Cured Ham, per lb	10
Breakfast Bacon, per lb	9
25 pieces Diamond Soap for	1.00
25 pieces Palm Soap for	1.00
11 pieces Telephone Soap for	1.00
7 pieces Rosin Soap for	25
2 pieces Dobbins' Electric Soap for	25
7 pieces Gold Soap for	25
7 pieces Babbitt's Soap for	50
Kitchen Crystal Soap, 10c., or 3 pieces for	25
Mackerel, per pieces, 12c.; per barrel	5.50
All other kind of Fish at prices equally cheap.	

Molasses and Syrups.

Common Syrup, per gallon ..... 35 and	40
New Orleans, per gallon	75
Choice Syrup, per gallon	90
Silver Drips, per gallon	60
Pure Heavy Sugar Syrup, per gallons	75

☞ The above is only a partial list of my IMMENSE STOCK OF GROCERIES, besides which I am Agent for the famous SHEARER'S ST. LOUIS and CANTON CITY TARAGON FLOUR.

D. G. M'CULLOUGH,
1121 Eleventh Avenue, Altoona, Pa.

March 7, 1879.-1m.

The most thorough ORGANIZATION IN AMERICA for executing written orders IS THE MAIL DEPARTMENT for samples & supplies AT THE GRAND DEPOT OF THE GREAT DRY GOODS & OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT OF JOHN WANAMAKER GRAND DEPOT. 13TH ST. CHESTNUT TO MARKET PHILADELPHIA. SEND A PENNY POSTAL CARD specifying WHAT IS DESIRED to JOHN WANAMAKER and by return mail SAMPLES AND PRICES WILL BE SENT OF ANYTHING WANTED

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN,
113 and 115 Clinton Street, Johnstown,
ALWAYS HAVE THE
LARGEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK OF
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, MILINERY, CARPETS, ETC.,
TO BE FOUND IN CAMBRIA COUNTY.
☞ Don't Forget the Street and Numbers.

ATTENTION
EVERYBODY!

We desire to inform the public in general that we have
Established a Store
—AT—
TUNNEL HILL,
And respectfully invite attention to the fact that it embraces
Much More in Quantity and Variety
than is usually kept in stores of the kind.
It is everywhere conceded by those who have given us a call that
OUR STOCK
IS NOT EQUALLED FOR
QUALITY, VARIETY and EXTENT
by any other stock in the neighborhood, and as we shall from time to time add new features and new lines of goods—
shall always buy in large quantities and at—
low as production in stock—
we hope by strict adherence to GOOD GOODS, CLOSE PRICES AND SQUARE DEALING TO MAKE OUR STORE THE GREAT POPULAR
HEADQUARTERS FOR
ALL KIND OF GOODS!
More than that, we shall endeavor to make it the interest of all classes to
DEAL WITH US PERMANENTLY
by carefully catering to their wants and wishes and treating them as we ourselves would wish to be treated in all matters pertaining to business.

TO FARMERS
We would say we have an unlimited demand for all kinds of grain and produce, and can offer them prices in advance of others in the business.
CASH PAID FOR GRAIN WHEN SO BARGAINED FOR

☞ We earnestly solicit the patronage of the public and pledge our best efforts in all transactions.
B. M. JOHNSTON & CO.
STORES { Hollidaysburg, McKee's, Williamsburg, Tessel Hill.
FLOURING MILL—WILLIAMSBURG, PA.
January 24, 1879.-6m.

GEO. W. OATMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Ebensburg, Cambria County, Pa.
PENSIONS, Back Pay, and Bounty, Increased Pensions, Equalized Bounty, and all Military Claims speedily collected. Real Estate bought and sold, and payment of taxes attended to. Book Accounts, Notes, Due Bills, Judgments, Rents, &c., collected. Deeds, Mortgages, Agreements, Letters of Attorney, Bonds, &c., neatly written, and all legal business carefully attended to on reasonable terms. ☞ Special attention given to all kinds of business in the Orphans' Court, and the settlement of Accounts of *Executors, Administrators, Guardians, Trustees,* and *Assignees.* [2-14,'79-3m.*]

WM. H. SECHLER, *Attorney at Law,* Ebensburg, Pa. Office in Colonade Row, (recently occupied by Wm. Ritzel, Esq.) Centre street. [1-21,'76.-tf.]

ESTABLISHED FOR THIRTY-FOUR YEARS.

F. W. HAY & SON
Manufacturers,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
—DEALERS IN—
TIN, COPPER,
—AND—
Sheet Iron Wares
AND DEALERS IN
HEATING, PARLOR and COOKING
STOVES,
Sheet Metals,
—AND—
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.
Jobbing in
TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON
PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Nos. 278, 280 and 282 Washington St
JOHNSTOWN, PA.

J. C. McGINLEY'S
DINING ROOMS!
For Ladies and Gentlemen.
161 Wood Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.
FINEST DINING ROOMS IN THE CITY.
MEALS AT ALL HOURS. OYSTERS and SUPPERS served at short notice.
Nov. 22, 1878.-tf.

$1200 Profits on 30 days' investment of $100 in North-West, January 20. Proportional returns every week on Stock Options of $20, $50, $100, $500. Official Reports and Circulars free. Address T. Potter Wight & Co., Bankers, 35 Wall St., N. Y.

$77 a Month and expenses guaranteed to Agts. Outfit free. Shaw & Co., Augusta, Maine.

How the Alps were Formed.

Mr. J. W. Judd, F. R. S., Professor of Geology at the Royal School of Mines, gave the Monday lecture at the London Institution, his subject being the formation of the Swiss Alps. The results of geological observations are, as the lecturer pointed out, that four stages can be recognized in the history of these Alps. First, the existence of a line of weakness in the earth's crust nearly coincident with the line of the present mountains. This is evidenced by the fact that along this line of weakness there were volcanic outbursts, the results of which can still be traced. Secondly, there followed along this line of weakness a depression, and in this huge "trough" of miles in extent there were accumulated sands, limestones, and clays by various forms of water agencies and by animals living in the waters. Thirdly, there followed the consolidation of these soft and loose materials. There is evidence that the accumulation was of from six to seven miles in thickness, and the mere weight of the superincumbent material on the lower strata would have a share in effecting consolidation. But this was not all. Under this vast covering heat has led to crystallization from fusion. There was, too, the crushing in from the sides of the trough. This was illustrated by a model of the late Sir H. la Beche, where lateral pressure was employed on layers of different colored cloth, showing how crumpling resulted with uplifting of parts of the accumulated mass. Fourthly, there had been the sculpturing of all this into the present form, which was the work of rains and frosts. Some of the existing peaks, even 3,000 feet high, were composed entirely of the disintegrated material resulting from the action of water, either as ice in glaciers or as rain and streams. The amount of material removed in this way was so stupendous it was almost staggering to try to grasp the facts. The sculpturing of the contours is still going on. This fourth stage was of quite recent date, speaking geologically; but the whole history involved a lapse of time which at the beginning of this century philosophers would not have been prepared to grant, even if this since acquired knowledge of facts had been presented to them.

ODD FASHION IN SHOES.—A great beau of the time of William Rufus, called Robert the Horned, wore shoes with long sharp points, stuffed with tow and twisted in a spiral form.

This fashion took the fancy of the people of that day immensely, and the points went on increasing yearly until the reign of Richard II., when they had to be tied to the knees of the wearer to save him from being incumbered in walking.

This tying, or fastening, in the case of gentlemen, was by chains of silver or silver gilt. In Chaucer's time the upper part of these shoes were cut to imitate a church window. The rank of the wearer in those days was known by the length of his poulaines.

"The men," says Paradin, "wore them with a point before half a foot long; the richer and more eminent personnges wore them a foot, and princes two feet long."

By an act of the reign of Edward IV., the absurd lengths to which these points had attained was limited and no one under the rank of a lord was to wear shoes more than ten inches long and all cobblers making them were to be fined and cursed by the clergy.—*All the Year Around.*

MEN AND WOMEN IN THE WORLD.—Summarizing from the census of 1870 the *Journal of Commerce* answers a question of the relative numbers of the sexes thus: Of the 38,558,371 persons in the United States, according to the last national census (this was in 1870; there are over 43,000,000 now), 19,495,563 were males, and 19,064,906 were females, or 933 woman to 1,000 men. No census of the world has been taken, but we have the proportion of woman to men in all countries where an enumeration has been made. The highest in Europe is Scotland, which has 1,096 woman to 1,000 men. Ireland has 1,050; England and Wales, 1,054; France has 1,007; Old Prussia, 1,030. The lowest in Europe is Greece, which has but 940 women to 1,060 men. The total of all Europe is 1,021 women to 1,000 men; the total of America, 980 women to 1,000 men; the total of Africa so far as known, 975 women to 1,000 men; of Asia (including only Hong Kong in China), 940 woman to 1,000 men; Australasia, 984 women to 1,000 men.

A CORRESPONDENT mentions a source of danger in the use of kerosene lamps which seems to have been generally overlooked, namely, the habit of allowing lamps to stand near hot stoves, or mantlepieces, and in other places where they become heated sufficiently to convert the oil into gas. Not unfrequently persons engaged in cooking or other work about the stove will stand the lamp on an adjacent mantlepiece, or raised oven; or when ironing will set the lamp near the stand on which the heated iron rests. It is needless to enlarge upon the risky character of such practices.—*Scientific American.*

GALLS on the shoulders of draught horses may be cured by dissolving six drachms of iodine in half a pint of alcohol and applying twice a day.

To Make Boys Good Farmers.

To parents who have boys growing up on the farm, nothing should be neglected pertaining to farm life, to make them good farmers. A half way farmer, like an ill instructed mechanic, or indolent shopkeeper, never does much good.

From the first, boys on the farm should be induced to take an interest in the farm, in the stock in the implements, and in all that pertains to the business. Tell them all your plans, your successes and failures; give them a history of your life and what you did, and how you lived when a boy; but do not harp too much on the degenerate character of young men of the present age. Praise them when you can, and encourage them to do better. Let them dress up in the evening instead of sitting down in their dirty clothes, as is too often the case. Provide warm and nicely furnished sitting rooms, with brilliant lights. Thanks to kerosene, our country homes can be as brilliantly lighted as the gas lit residences in the city. Encourage the neighbors to drop in frequently of evenings for a social chat. Talk agriculture rather than politics; speak of the importance of large crops, of good stock, of liberal feeding, and of the advantage of making animals comfortable, rather than of the hard times, low prices and high wages. Above all encourage the boys to read good agricultural papers and books. Provide these without stint; read with them, and give them the benefit of your experience and criticism. Finally, cause them by pleasant surroundings to grow day by day more in love with home and the duties belonging to their glorious occupation, and there is no doubt but that they will stick to the farm and make farming a great success.

CANADA THISTLES.—A successful cultivator of several hundred acres, whom we recently met, says an exchange and whose uniformly heavy crops show that he does not often make mistakes in cultivation, confidently asserts that a heavy crop of Canada thistles is of more value to him as a fertilizer, when plowed under, than a crop of clover. He would therefore give more for land densely covered with thistles than if entirely free from them. He thinks they draw largely from the atmosphere while growing. The crop is allowed to grow early in summer till near the period of blossoming. It is then ploughed under, taking care that every plant is covered. Three additional ploughings at intervals through the season, to keep the plants always covered, finish the work of destruction to the thistles thoroughly intermixing the decayed vegetable matter with the soil, and reducing the whole to so excellent a degree of pulverization, that the cost of the ploughing is more than repaid by the condition of the land for autumn sown wheat or other crops.

HOW IS THIS FOR CHEAP?

S. TEITELBAUM,
OF CARROLLTOWN, OFFERS

8½ lbs. Green Coffee for	$1.00
15 lbs. Brown Sugar for	1.00
10 boxes Essence Coffee for	25c.
1 lb. Pure Japan Tea for	50c.
No. 2 Mackerel, per kit, at	1.50
Lake Herring, per ¼ bbl., at	1.20
1 lb. Goshen Cheese for	10c.
1 gal. Non-Explosive C. Oil,	16c.
1 " N. Orleans Molasses,	50c.

AND ALL OTHER GOODS AT
PRICES EQUALLY LOW!

☞ Don't pass this announcement unnoticed, but read and profit by it for your own benefit.—Meantime permit us to state clearly and distinctly that it behooves all parties in these times of depression to invest their money where it will bring the best returns. Hence it is that all are urged to buy their Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, and all other kind of merchandise from
S. TEITELBAUM,
Feb. 7, 1879.-tf. Carrolltown, Pa.

INCORPORATED IN 1857.
STRICTLY ON MUTUAL PLAN.
PROTECTION MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMP'NY
OF EBENSBURG, PA.
Premium Notes now in force - $123,000.
Only Five Assessments in 22 Years.
NO STEAM MILLS TAKEN.
GOOD FARM PROPERTIES
ESPECIALLY DESIRED.
GEO. M. READE, President.
T. W. DICK, Secretary.
Ebensburg, Jan. 31, 1879.-1y.

GET ALL THE LIGHT YOU CAN
—ON THE SUBJECT OF—
Cheap Groceries!
By reading the advertisements, circulars, price-lists, &c., of other dealers, and then go to
F. P. CONFER'S
MODEL GROCERY STORE!
1324 Eleventh Avenue,
Between 10th & 11th Sts., Altoona, Pa.,
And "confer" your patronage on a man who can not only show you the largest, most varied and complete stock of goods ever offered for sale in that city, comprising everything fresh and pure in the way of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, Green, Dried and Canned FRUITS, NOTIONS, &c., but can and does sell at prices fully as cheap if not a little cheaper than any other man or firm in the business, no matter where they reside or what inducements they offer.
☞ Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore conferred upon him by his friends in Cambria county and elsewhere, and hoping for a continuance and increase of the same, the subscriber respectfully invites everybody to call and examine his goods and prices before buying at any other house.
F. P. CONFER,
Feb. 28, 1879. Model Grocery, Altoona, Pa.

TRADE MARK.
'VIBRATOR'
Reg. March 31, 1874.
THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE
"Vibrator" Threshers,
WITH IMPROVED
MOUNTED HORSE POWERS,
And Steam Thresher Engines,
Made only by
NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

THE Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-saving, and Money-Saving Threshers in this Age and generation. Depend all Rivalry or Rapid Work, Perfect Cleaning, and for Saving Grain from Wastage.
GRAIN Raisers will not Submit to the enormous wastage of Grain A Low inferior work done by the other machines, A more perfect is the difference.
THE ENTIRE Threshing Expenses (and often 2 to 3 Times that amount) can be made by the Extra Grain SAVED by these Improved Machines.
NO Revolving Shafts Inside the Separator, Feeder, or Horse Powers. Reduces to a minimum all such time-wasting and grain-wasting contrivances. Perfectly adapted to all Kinds and Conditions of Grain, Wet or Dry, Long or Short, Headed or Bound.
NOT only Vastly Superior for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, and flax Threads, but the only Successful Thresher in Flax, Timothy, Millet, Clover, and flax Seeds. Requires no "attachments" or "rebuilding" to change from Grain to Seeds.
MARVELOUS for Simplicity of Parts, Nothing less than enough for usual Belts and Gears. Man Power Listerings or Scutterings.
FOUR Sizes of Separators Made, ranging from six to Twelve Horse size, and two styles of Mounted Horse Powers to match.
STEAM Power Threshers a Specialty. A special size engine made expressly for steam Power.
OUR Unrivaled Steam Thresher Engine, with Valuable Improvements and Destructive Features, far beyond any other make or kind.
IN Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish, Perfection of Parts, Completeness of Equipment etc., our "VIBRATOR" Thresher Outfit are Incomparable.
FOR Particulars, call on our Dealers or write to us for Illustrated Circular, which we mail free.

PAN-HANDLE ROUTE
(P. C. & ST. L. R'Y.)
THE DIRECT AND MOST
COMFORTABLE AND EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE
TO ALL POINTS IN THE
WEST, SOUTH and SOUTHWEST.
Through Tickets Sold and Baggage Checked
TO ALL PRINCIPAL POINTS.
Our Rates are the Lowest.
OUR ACCOMMODATIONS UNSURPASSED.
Our Trains Connect in UNION DEPOTS
With all the great Western Trunk Lines.
NO DELAYS! NO LONG TRANSFERS!
WE RUN NO EMIGRANT TRAINS.
All Classes of Passengers are Forwarded on Regular EXPRESS TRAINS, and go through WITHOUT DETENTION.
FROM THOSE SEEKING
Homes in the WEST
We invite correspondence, and endeavor to give trustworthy information. When necessary, our Traveling Agents will meet parties and be prepared to give satisfactory rates for transportation of passengers, household goods, live stock, etc.
Following is the time of Daily Express Trains via "Pan-Handle Route":

Leave Pittsburgh	8.42 a. m.	11.47 p. m.
Arrive St. Louis	7.30 a. m.	9.30 p. m.
" Kansas City	10.15 p. m.	10.00 a. m.

Connection is made in Union Depot, Kansas City, for all points in Kansas and Colorado. Two hundred pounds of baggage are checked free for each ticket.
☞ If unable to procure tickets by the PAN-HANDLE ROUTE at nearest railroad station, Passengers should call on Agents at Union Depot, or at 58 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., and call for tickets via "PAN-HANDLE ROUTE," by which line Omnibus Transfers are avoided. For Maps of Western lands, Circulars, Pamphlets, &c., address W. L. O'BRIEN, Gen'l Passenger Agent, Columbus, Ohio. [12-20.-6m.]

"CANDEE
PURE GUM
RUBBER BOOTS
Being free from adulterative mixtures, will give longer service than common Rubber Boots.
Their great popularity has led to many cheap imitations, having a DULL FINISH, but this season the
"CANDEE" CO.
WILL
VARNISH
Their PURE GUM BOOTS, and to distinguish them from the common kind, will attach a RUBBER LABEL on the front of the leg, bearing the inscription

CUSTOM MADE.
PURE GUM.

These Boots have the **Patent Metal Heel Plate**, which prevents the heel wearing away so quickly, and they will have also the patent
Outside Stationary Strap
Instead of the very inconvenient web inside strap, used on other makes of Boots.
ASK FOR THE
"CANDEE" BOOT.
Sold by S. Blumenthal, Altoona, Pa.

COLLINS, JOHNSTON & Co.
BANKERS,
Ebensburg, Penn'a.
MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT,
PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
MONEY LOANED, COLLECTIONS MADE,
AND A GENERAL
BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
☞ Special attention paid to business of correspondents. A. W. BUCK,
Nov. 19, 1875.-tf. Cashier.

LEATHER
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Rules for Making Gilt-Edged Butter.

These rules were recently printed in the *Rural New-Yorker*, and are so excellent and concise that we reprint them for the benefit of our readers:

FEEDING.

Select your cows with reference to the quantity and richness of the milk produced. The best cows are the cheapest for butter, so get the best you can of whatever breed you select. Give them good pasturage in the summer, and plenty of pure water, with frequent access to salt. In winter, feed on early-cut hay, well-cured corn fodder, roots, cabbages, etc., and a ration of bran, corn meal, ground oats, or middlings.

IMPLEMENTS.

Have the best implements, and keep them scrupulously clean, well-scalded, and often exposed to the sweetening influences of the sun. The mil